

密勒氏評論報  
**MILLARD'S**  
**REVIEW**  
**OF THE FAR EAST**  
*Published Weekly*

**Saturday January 4th 1919**

---

Observations by T. R. Jernigan

China and the International Peace  
Conference

*By Hollington K. Tong*

How Japan Plans to "Return"  
Tsingtao to China

Nanking—Shanghai—or Tokio

---

**NOTICE TO READER**

When you finish reading this magazine place a 1-cent (U. S.) stamp on this notice, and send to any American postal employee and it will be placed in the hands of our soldiers or sailors at the front.

NO WRAPPING—NO ADDRESS

A. S. BURLESON,  
U. S. POSTMASTER GENERAL.

**TWENTY CENTS A COPY**

**Vol. VII No. 5**

Published by Millard Publishing Company, Inc., 113 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai, China

# Condition of Chinese Railroads

[Prepared by the Far Eastern Division, U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce]

(Continued from issue of December 14, 1918)

THE unprofitable lines of the Chinese government railways are the short or new lines, emphasizing the low limit which must be imposed on investment in short lines or in any line during its early years of operation. In addition to the character of construction and efficiency of engineering, the fact that Chinese railways have been built largely from funds secured abroad at unfavorable rates of gold exchange into silver must not be overlooked in any program of construction.

The total investment of 409,523,351 Chinese dollars is divided into cost of roads and equipment, 406,407,661 dollars; other physical property, 467,730 dollars; and nonphysical assets, 2,647,959 dollars. The cost of road and equipment is divided into construction accounts and financial accounts. The totals of the construction and financial accounts are as follows:

| Items                                          | Amount           | Per cent of total |
|------------------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|
|                                                | Chinese dollars. |                   |
| <b>CONSTRUCTION ACCOUNTS.</b>                  |                  |                   |
| Tracks.....                                    | 83,501,327       | 23                |
| Rolling Stock.....                             | 69,276,154       | 19                |
| Bridge work.....                               | 63,500,258       | 18                |
| Formation.....                                 | 27,316,652       | 8                 |
| Stations and buildings.....                    | 26,736,244       | 8                 |
| Land.....                                      | 17,856,271       | 5                 |
| Central mechanical works.....                  | 5,821,473        | 2                 |
| Maintenance.....                               | 5,105,778        | 2                 |
| Plant.....                                     | 3,849,681        | 1                 |
| Signals and switches.....                      | 3,616,053        | 1                 |
| Preliminary expenditures.....                  | 2,658,655        | 1                 |
| Telegraphs and telephones.....                 | 1,975,112        |                   |
| Tunnels.....                                   | 1,954,119        |                   |
| Docks, harbors, and wharves.....               | 1,715,857        |                   |
| Line protection.....                           | 795,631          |                   |
| Floating equipment.....                        | 482,327          |                   |
| Special mechanical works.....                  | 396,140          |                   |
| General expenditures.....                      | 45,187,698       | 12                |
| Total.....                                     | 361,745,430      | 100               |
| <b>FINANCIAL ACCOUNTS</b>                      |                  |                   |
| Interest during construction.....              | 42,696,063       | 67                |
| Exchange on foreign loans.....                 | 457,217          |                   |
| Unclassified.....                              | 21,129,526       | 33                |
| Total.....                                     | 64,282,806       | 100               |
| Total construction and financial accounts..... | 426,028,236      |                   |
| Deduct receipts on capital account.....        | 19,620,575       |                   |
| Total cost of road and equipment.....          | 406,407,661      |                   |

The total operating revenues for the Government railroads were 29,016,739 Chinese dollars. The operating expenses were 16,178,544 dollars, leaving a net operating revenue of 12,838,195 dollars. Deducting the net income debits of 8,518,193 dollars, a gross credit balance for the half year of 4,320,001 dollars remains, from which is deducted the net "operating" revenue of the new Kalgan-Suiyuan line (which was not formally opened in 1915) of 129,279 dollars, leaving a net credit balance for all Government railroads for the half year ending December 31, 1915, of 4,190,722 dollars.

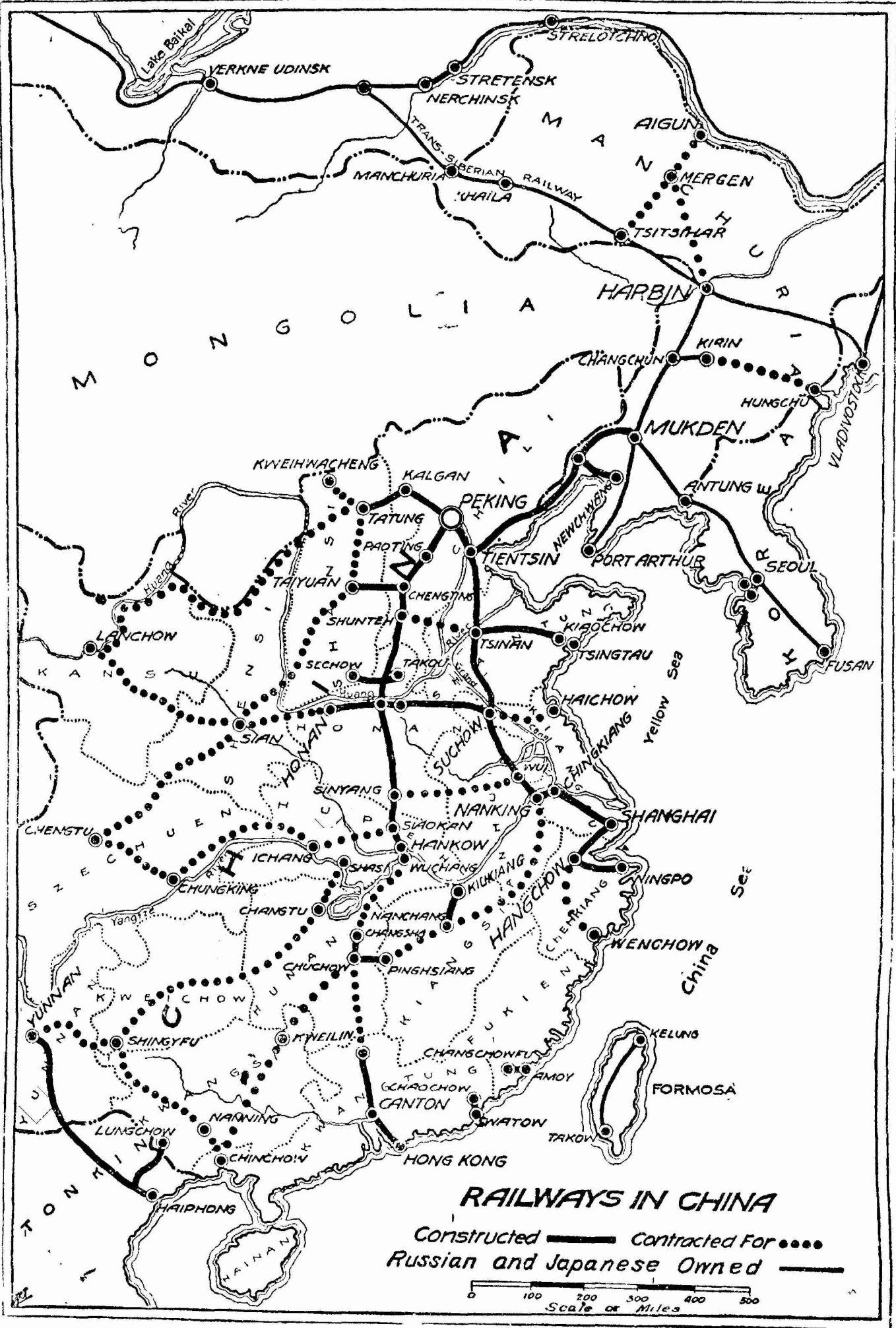
This makes a total net credit balance for the whole year of 1915 of 9,583,754 Chinese dollars, which figure, however, does not include any provision for interest on Government investment, although interest on foreign loans is included in the operating expenses. If this is deducted at the rate of 5 per cent on the entire permanent Government investment as of December 31, 1915,

the amount 5,432,486 dollars would leave an absolute profit, above all costs, capital as well as operating of 4,151,268 dollars for the year. This is sufficient to pay 9 per cent on the funds invested by the Chinese Government. Out of every dollar of revenue 53 cents goes to cover the cost of operating, 30 cents to cover interest and other income charges, and 17 cents is at the disposal of the Government. Of this 10 cents may be regarded as an investment return on Government investments, leaving a little over 7 cents as business profit.

The following is the detailed balance sheet giving the amount of the assets and liabilities of all Chinese Government railways on December 31, 1915:

| Classification                               | Chinese dollars |
|----------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| <b>ASSETS</b>                                |                 |
| Cost of road and equipment.....              | 406,407,661.57  |
| Cost of other physical property.....         | 467,730.61      |
| Cost of nonphysical assets.....              | 2,647,959.81    |
| Total investment assets.....                 | 409,523,351.99  |
| Cash.....                                    | 10,851,357.69   |
| Loans and bills of exchange.....             | 30,000.00       |
| Government railways.....                     | 230,043.59      |
| Private companies.....                       | 105,145.60      |
| Home line.....                               | 1,918,959.60    |
| Other railways.....                          | 1,334,011.38    |
| Sundry debtors.....                          | 754,868.36      |
| Stores.....                                  | 14,385,578.07   |
| Total working assets.....                    | 29,609,964.29   |
| Temporary advances to Government.....        | 3,639,981.90    |
| Payments made in advance.....                | 1,334,460.96    |
| Unextinguished discounts on funded debt..... | 12,640,538.58   |
| Special funds.....                           | 1,245,287.52    |
| Miscellaneous deferred debits.....           | 5,039,636.83    |
| Total debits.....                            | 23,899,905.79   |
| Balance or accumulated deficit.....          | 16,972,007.95   |
| Grand total.....                             | 490,006,130.02  |
| <b>LIABILITIES</b>                           |                 |
| Shares.....                                  | 3,915,644.48    |
| Permanent Government investments.....        | 108,649,720.90  |
| Mortgage bonds.....                          | 274,040,303.48  |
| Other secured indebtedness.....              | 14,796,925.97   |
| Total capital liabilities.....               | 401,402,594.83  |
| Loans and bills of exchange.....             | 3,724,408.55    |
| Government railways.....                     | 276,654.45      |
| Private companies.....                       | 12,925.19       |
| Matured liabilities unpaid.....              | 1,475,683.33    |
| Other railways.....                          | 941,148.09      |
| Sundry creditors.....                        | 1,987,056.08    |
| Total working liabilities.....               | 8,417,875.69    |
| Temporary advances from Government.....      | 29,487,481.14   |
| Depreciation reserve.....                    | 19,574,073.04   |
| Miscellaneous deferred credits.....          | 569,133.48      |
| Total deferred credits.....                  | 49,630,687.66   |
| Additions to property through surplus.....   | 19,464,591.37   |
| Funded debt retired through surplus.....     | 9,073,717.18    |
| Free surplus.....                            | 2,016,663.29    |
| Total accumulated surplus.....               | 30,554,971.84   |
| Grand total.....                             | 490,006,130.02  |

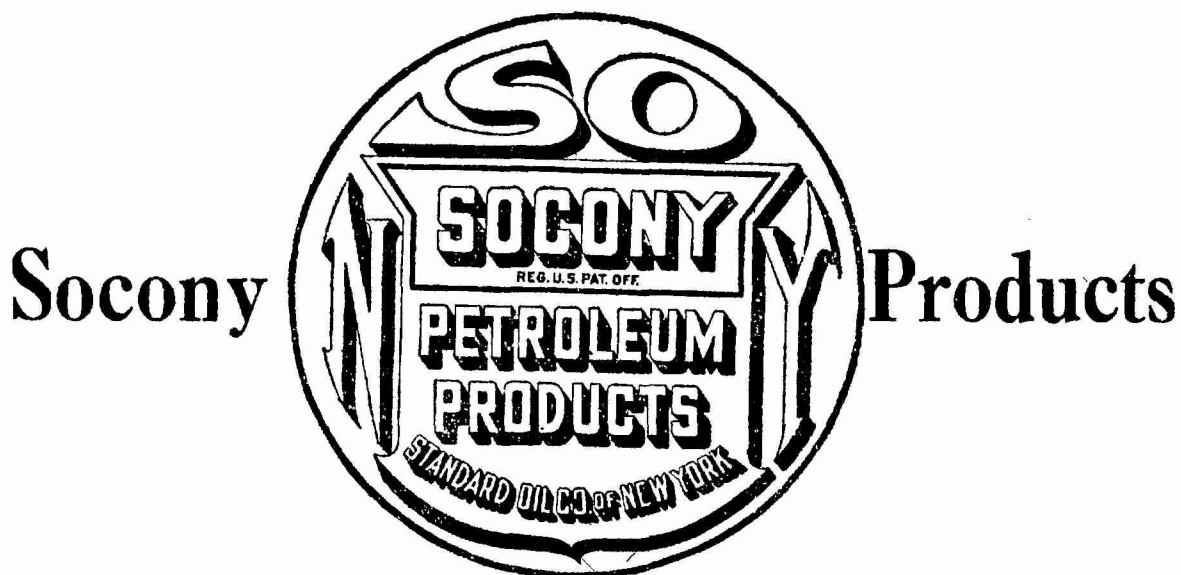
This completes the first annual report of the Chinese Government railways, in which all the independent reports of the various lines made in the past for the benefit of the loan syndicates have been brought together and compiled. The value of the report is twofold. There are many lines still to be built in China, and the building of these lines depends upon the cooperation of the Chinese public as well as the foreign public, who are asked to subscribe to the bonds. The management of the Chinese Government railways and their real profit and loss is, therefore, a question of Chinese national credit to foreign investors and of public confidence to Chinese investors. The mystery which has surrounded oriental finances in the past is thus cleared away to a better understanding of the East and West.



# STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK

26 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

*BRANCH OFFICES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES OF  
Netherlands India, Straits Settlements, Philippine Islands, China,  
India, Indo-China, South Africa, The Levant, Japan and Siam*



*The Mark of Quality*

**Illuminating Oils**

**Lubricating Oils—**

For lubricating all classes of machinery

**Lamps, Stoves and Heaters**

**Motor Spirits—**

for motor cars, motorboats, flying machines, etc.

**Paraffine Wax and Candles**

**Road Oils and Material for**

**Road Building**

*Our products are prepared under the care of the world's  
foremost experts, so as to give the highest amount of efficiency.*

**THE PRODUCTS OF QUALITY, SAFETY AND ECONOMY**



# MILLARD'S REVIEW

## 報論評氏勒密

中華郵政特准掛號立券之報紙

大正六年六月九日第三種郵便物認可

VOLUME VII

SHANGHAI, CHINA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 4TH, 1919

NUMBER 5

### MILLARD'S REVIEW OF THE FAR EAST

PUBLISHED AT NO. 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI  
CHINA, BY MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED  
BY THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, UNITED STATES  
OF AMERICA.

J. B. POWELL      HOLLINGTON K. TONG  
Editor and Manager      Assistant Editor, Peking.

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, MEX. TEN  
DOLLARS IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED, IN CHINA AND  
THE FAR EAST. IN THE UNITED STATES FIVE DOLLARS U.  
S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN  
CHINA CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER.  
ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER IN THE AMERICAN,  
CHINESE, BRITISH AND JAPANESE POST OFFICES AT SHANGHAI  
IN MAY, 1917.

### Contents

|                                                                    |     |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Editorial Paragraphs .....                                         | 153 |
| Special Articles .....                                             |     |
| Observations..... T. R. Jernigan                                   | 155 |
| How Japan Plans to "Return" Tsingtao to China .....                |     |
| ..... J. B. P.                                                     | 160 |
| China and the International Peace Conference .....                 |     |
| ..... Hollington K. Tong                                           | 164 |
| Nanking, Shanghai or Tokio.....                                    | 170 |
| The Japanese Occupation of Siberia...George E. Sokolsky            | 174 |
| Notes from Peking .....                                            | 176 |
| Who's Who in China.....                                            | 178 |
| News Summary of the Week.....                                      | 180 |
| Men and Events.....                                                | 181 |
| Women's Work..... M. C. P.                                         | 183 |
| Far Eastern Press Opinion .....                                    | 186 |
| Finance and Commerce .....                                         |     |
| How the Japanese View American Enterprise in the<br>Far East ..... | 188 |
| New Books and Publications .....                                   |     |
| Germany and Turkey .....                                           | 190 |
| In the United States Court for China .....                         | 191 |

COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR  
ADVERTISING SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE REVIEW  
AT 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, OR TO J. L.  
HUTCHISON, REPRESENTATIVE IN AMERICA AT ROOM 529,  
17 BATTERY PLACE, NEW YORK, U. S. A.

THERE is no doubt that Japan believes she will be able to sidetrack China's plans and hopes for territorial integrity and future independence at the coming international peace conference in Europe. Mr. Hollington K. Tong has given some information in his article on "China and the International Peace Conference," which is published in this issue, in regard to that movement. It will be well for the Chinese as well as for foreigners in the Far East to watch its gradual development. In addition to what Mr. Tong has explained in his article, Japan is understood to have promised assistance to China in the latter's proposal for the complete abrogation of the Protocol of 1900. In return she asks that China accord assistance in Japan's efforts to secure the Powers' recognition of the legality of the concessions and rights wrung from China by her government through the Twenty-one demands. Fuller disclosures of Japan's new movement will follow when a more opportune moment arrives. In the meantime, we would like to direct the attention of the Chinese leading officials and the Chinese people to a consideration of more important proposals which China should make at the peace conference in order to save her from the fate of Korea. Of such proposals, the following may be mentioned as being both fair to China and also to those liberal nations such as America, France and Great Britain whose only wish is that China develop and assume her rightful place in the family of nations:

1. The cancellation of all treaty provisions and other agreements granting to any foreign Power recognition tantamount to spheres of influence, monopolistic privileges, or special rights in China, which cannot be availed of by other treaty Powers

in full measure under the most-favored-nation clause.

2. The neutralization or internationalization of all railways throughout China in which foreign interests are concerned.

3. The cancellation of any monopolistic mining rights granted to any foreign interests which in any way impair China's sovereignty or interfere with the doctrine of the open door or equal opportunity.

4. The relinquishment of all concessions of Chinese territory granted to individual Powers and the substitution therefor of international control with the qualification that they shall revert to China after the fulfillment by China of certain reforms in the judicial and administrative departments of the Chinese government.

5. The removal of all foreign troops quartered in China, with the exception of those provided for by the Protocol of 1900, the latter to be removed with the fulfillment by China of certain reforms in her military and police administrations.

6. The removal of all foreign post and telegraph offices and installations from Chinese soil, with the substitution of international control for a definite limited period.

7. The establishment of a uniform currency under an international board of control, to function for a certain definite period of time with provisions for the training of Chinese to take over the work.

8. Tariff autonomy to be granted after the abolition for a period of five years of all internal taxes on foreign and native goods in transit. In the meanwhile the customs administration to be immediately reformed, involving the abolition of export duties, the increase of the import duties to 12½ per cent on ordinary commodities and 25 per cent on certain designated 'luxuries, with a proviso for placing raw materials on the free list, the training of Chinese for the higher posts in the customs and the establishment of a board of appraisers.

9. The abolition of extraterritorial conditions upon China meeting the following requirements:

a. Fifty per cent of the children of school age shall have been under instruction in public or private schools for at least five years.

b. A modern civil and criminal code shall have been in effect for a period of at least five years.

c. Constitutional government with provision for a modern administrative system for both the central and provincial governments, with reasonable safeguards against corrupt political and administrative practises shall have been

in effect for a period of at least five years.

d. Adequate protection shall have been made for patents, copyrights and trade marks.

10. The trade in opium in all its forms except for medicinal purposes to cease in China and in all territories where the majority of the inhabitants are of Chinese race.

These proposals, together with what has been mentioned in Mr. Tong's article, ought to supply thinking Chinese and foreigners with food for thought. If China is working along these lines, she can avert the danger of losing her territorial integrity, which is being threatened by Japan's menacing activities in every direction in China to-day.

**I**N the REVIEW for December 21 was reprinted from the *North China Daily News* an editorial discussion of the activities of the Japanese in promoting the morphine and opium trade in China—a story of disgraceful enterprise on behalf of the Japanese that will find itself in the permanent records of the Far East alongside the record of the "Twenty-one demands," the annexation of Korea and the "peaceful penetration" of Manchuria. Since this article was published, further disclosures were made during the past week of the activities of the Japanese in Tientsin who are now selling their habit-forming morphia to the foreign soldiers who are quartered in that city. This latest phase of Japanese business enterprise in North China came to the notice of the foreign authorities through the custom of the foreign soldiers of selling their military equipment in order to purchase the habit-forming drug. Reuter's report of the matter closes with the following significant statement: "The situation in North China, indeed, appears to be growing worse, and there is no doubt that this will continue until Japan takes up the matter, either voluntarily, or when the indignation of the world is more clearly revealed." And to this we desire to add the following comment from the *Canton Times*, a newspaper published by the progressive Chinese of South China:

The introduction of morphia has been rendered possible through the agency of the Japanese Post Office in China through the non-inspection of parcels according to the treaties. The annual import of morphia into China is, according to this correspondent, about 18 tons and is disposed by Japanese peddlers with the aid and protection of the Japanese police in such places as Tsinanfu and along the railway sphere of Manchuria. All over China the Japanese peddlers are selling morphia to the Chinese people and the Chinese government cannot stop this most iniquitous traffic because they know who are back of it. But is this morphia trade promoted for

the purpose of commercial profit or is it meant to exploit upon the weaknesses of our own people, and thus in time sap the very essence of the nation? Truly, if ever there is a question that merits the immediate attention of the entire nation, it is this morphia traffic. From recent medical reports it has been shown that the morphia habit has taken hold of thousands and thousands of our countrymen. This dreadful vice is just beginning to grip the nation. Let us kill this poisonous viper—the morphia trade. If we cannot fight the “hidden hand” that is pushing this trade into this country, then we shall lay its heinous mischiefs before the nations at the international peace conference, and abide by the decisions of nations that have fought and acclaimed for justice and righteousness. Let us not substitute morphia for opium. Opium is bad enough—but morphia is worse—because it is within the reach of the poor as well as the rich and destroys its victims faster than opium.

**T**HERE have been many explanations regarding the causes for the defeat of the Democrats in both houses of Congress in the last American election, but the following from the *Saturday Evening Post* for December 7 seems to be the most sensible:

Of course no international question had anything to do with this fall's congressional election. Except for the President's statement no one could have imputed any international meaning to it. This Democratic Congress was defeated because it had given a poor account of itself. It had furnished quite as much obstruction to the President's war leadership as the opposition party had. It had refused to organize for war. In handling public affairs its motto had been “Business as usual.” It had kept at the head of important committees men who were generally believed to be out of harmony with war program or were not fit for committee leadership in a great crisis. It had notoriously bungled revenue legislation, when such legislation was assuming fourfold—or eightfold—its former importance. At the time of the election, with more than five-sixths of the year elapsed, when concerns and individuals were getting ready to close their accounts for the year, it was still engaged with a bill that would in some fashion or other require eight billion dollars of the year's net income. Within little more than a year and a half it had appropriated sixty billions of public money on a plan which the President had condemned as bound to cause waste and extravagance. Its own record furnishes abundant explanation of its decline in public favor. The United States admires its Democratic President. It did not, on the whole, admire its Democratic Congress. That is all the election means. A certain purblind Republican leadership sought to make political capital for election purposes out of the international situation, and even suggested opposition to the fundamentals of the President's peace proposals—on the general principle that good Republicanism consists in attacking anything which emanates from the other camp. That brand of Republican leadership counts for nothing. The country is overwhelmingly with the President in all the essential points of his international program. The congressional election had nothing to do with that.

**A**FTER a very busy year in Shanghai, Mr. Julian Arnold left the first part of this week for Peking, where he will resume his duties as American Commercial Attache. Perhaps it is not quite correct to say that he will resume his duties for as a matter of fact he has never discontinued them, but during his year in Shanghai he has been engaged in so many other things that returning to work as Commercial Attache is more in the nature of a retirement to quiet life. Mr. Arnold came to Shanghai a year ago to represent the United States on the commission for the revision of China's Customs tariff, and was made chairman of the American delegation to the commission. The work of this commission has just been happily completed, an important work which because of the war has escaped general attention. At the same time Mr. Arnold served as field secretary of the American Red Cross in China and was untiring in his efforts at organizing and promoting the work of the Red Cross. It was probably the busiest of the sixteen years Mr. Arnold has spent in the service of the American government in China. His departure was made the occasion of a farewell luncheon, when ten Chinese and American organizations joined in expressing their appreciation of work he has done in China. Mr. Arnold is a native of California and a graduate of California University. He has been in China since 1902, where he has served in consular positions in Dalny, Shanghai, Foochow, Tamsui, Amoy, Chetfoo and Hankow. Perhaps the best thing that has been said regarding the work of Mr. Arnold in China, was a recent statement by Mr. C. C. Nieh, a prominent Chinese cotton mill-owner of Shanghai, to the effect that Mr. Arnold, although employed in China as the official promoter of American business in this country, has worked just as hard for the development of Chinese business as he has worked for American interests.

## Observations

BY T. R. JERNIGAN

**T**HE *North China Daily News* of the first instant has given timely notice of an important principle developed in the proceedings of the Passeri Case now pending in the Mixed Court of the International Settlement of Shanghai. It appears that Mr. Passeri obtained a judgment in that court for a sum of money alleged to be due him for services rendered in connection with the settlement of the business affairs of the German Bank at Shanghai, and that a motion for appeal has been filed by the dissatisfied interest involved. There the case stood, when the Peking government sent directions to the Mixed Court Magistrate instructing him as to his duty. It is not meant here to express an opinion with reference to the merits of the Passeri Case, but it is meant to



emphasize the objection of the *North China Daily News* to any such interference with the proceedings of a court holding its session in the International Settlement. And when at this very time the Peking government is insisting that the Magistrate of the Mixed Court should be invested with the whole and sole power of the court and the foreign Assessors relegated to sit in the court as mere "lookers on" without authority to decide upon the admission or competency of evidence, or to intervene in any sense in the decisions of the court. Any foreign representative in China or elsewhere who would approve of a surrender of all foreign authority in the Mixed Court to the native official of the court could have very little knowledge of how it would endanger foreign and Chinese interests as well. The value of the business relations between foreign and Chinese merchants run into many figures, and no merchant, whatever his nationality, would feel assured of the righteousness of a tribunal, established to administer justice, when it could be directed from Peking how to decide or how to delay. It must not be forgotten that foreign merchants at Shanghai have no remedy against delinquent native merchants, except by proceedings in the Mixed Court, and if the foreign Assessors in this court are to have no authority, then the foreigner when he proceeds to enforce his rights may look for Chinese justice mixed with what Peking thought. The principle foreshadowed is too important to be interpreted and applied in an offhand way. It touches the foundation of a safe and certain administration of justice. If a government can appoint judges and order them how to decide cases it is evident that no honorable person would expect impartial decisions from judges so constituted. But this recent intimation from Peking in the Passeri Case is not the first time an attempt has been made to interfere with the Mixed Court at Shanghai from that Capital. There have been open instances when Peking proposed to take charge of the Mixed Court and put aside both the Magistrate and the Assessor and it is time to impressively enlighten Peking on this subject. Now when the more powerful nations of the world are about to meet in conference, and Peking has sent representatives to ask that extraterritoriality in China be abolished, the intervention in the Passeri Case is clear proof of what would probably result if the request should be granted. It shows also the conception or understanding as to the necessity in the government for an independent judiciary, and until recently China has had no exclusively judicial tribunals, and no legal profession. There must be a general and settled and accessible system of jurisprudence in China before foreign governments should think of entrusting their nationals and their interests to the courts of China.

There must be a distinct separation of the Executive and Judicial departments and each made to function in its own orbit. When these two departments are so separated and the principle impressed throughout the provinces the time will be near at hand when China can prefer her claim to judicial sovereignty and urge the only proper reason for its recognition. There is no need to even talk about abolishing extraterritoriality so long as officials in Peking can with impunity order the judges of Chinese courts as to the performance of their duties.

**T**HE freedom of the sea may be understood to mean the equality of all flags on the sea. And it is a beautiful theory, but is it practicable? Before the tribunal of international law all sovereign states are equal, and the theory of a League of Nations would not seem any more impracticable than the transmission of the freedom of the individual to the collective will, embodied in the idea of a state, in order to the better defence of that freedom. The individual surrenders a part of his national liberty to better secure what remains, and why not a sovereign state surrender a part of its sovereignty to guard more securely what remains from the aggression of a more powerful state? Each sovereign state has its code of laws, binding alike on all its citizens, and all obedient to the code. The laws provide for the protection of all the citizens, and protection is guaranteed by their united obligations to enforce any law of the code, when violated, through the agency of tribunals established for such purpose. Now it would seem reasonable for sovereign states to get together, frame regulations for their protection, and provide the ways and means for enforcing their observance. The individual gives up some of his natural rights to form the association known as the State, and by a similar process of transmission a Confederacy of States ought to be formed in the preservation of international order. There would be no assurance of order in a state without a code of laws mutually binding on all its citizens, and this code is the security for national or domestic order.

**A** GREAT deal is written and spoken about the freedom of the sea, but very little about the freedom of the land. In this connection it is very easy to understand the desire of Germany for free seas. A glance at the map shows that Germany is a continental power capable, in war time, of communicating freely with her neighbors that may not be hostile to her. There would be nothing to hinder her from exchanging commodities with Russia, Austria, or any other friendly nation, and at the same time her continental position would enable her to prevent England or America having

access to any such countries. With Germany in the central part of Europe as an influential Power, neither England or America could cross her borders in search of whatever commodities they might need. The two nations would have to rely entirely upon their navies to replenish their empty stores from the granaries and factories oversea. It is thus seen why England and America are decided to have navies strong enough to guard the seas against piracy and to honestly and decently police all the water highways of trade. The Anglo-Saxon is not going to compromise his sea power, and within the past four years he has had an impressive experience of the necessity of being able to command the sea, and he will not bind himself by the regulations of any conference to in any sense jeopardize that command. Had Germany been able to have commanded the sea can any one think that the associated Allied nations could have won the war? With Germany in command Admiral Sims thinks Germany would have won.

**T**HE published charge that some of the Japanese merchants are engaged in selling morphia in China is too serious to be treated with indifference. As the subject has been brought to the attention of the public by an influential part of the foreign press, it would appear as a just duty of the native authorities to institute a searching investigation, and if the charge is true to openly expose the merchants engaged in the illicit traffic. And the merchants of Japan owe it to their commercial integrity to vindicate themselves of the accusation. In one of the newspaper reports it is alleged that morphia was being sold to the foreign soldiers at Tientsin, and the allegation would justify the foreign authorities in also giving the subject their close attention. The bungling and hesitating manner in which the Chinese authorities have managed the opium, which has been stored at Shanghai for some time, is an invitation to unscrupulous traders to undertake the selling of any kind of poisonous drugs in China. Whether the government at Peking or at Canton be *de jure* or *de facto* it would seem about time for the foreign Powers to address another Note, in plain language, that if China delays any longer to put her household in order the necessity will arise to put it in order for her. The war in Europe is practically over, and the terms of peace will soon be prepared and handed to Germany, and it would belittle China to receive from the Allied nations a paper writing of a somewhat similar import. But the domestic factions in China should reconcile their differences and give peace to the country.

**T**HE Chairman of the Shipping Board has called the attention of Congress and the people to the need of enlarging our consular service abroad, in view of the fact that our

great merchant marine will presently be released for use in foreign trade. Mr. Hurley tells us that the United States will have 25,000,000 tons of merchant shipping by the end of 1920, and that as fast as these ships can be freed from military work they will enter commerce. The present consulates would be entirely inadequate to handle this enlarged business. There are not enough of them, their staffs are too small, and they are handicapped by inexperience with duties that will be demanded and by antiquated regulations. Even now the burden of work, especially in the way of inquiries to be answered, is overtaxing the undermanned and underpaid force. Mr. Hurley therefore pleads that immediate steps be taken to remedy the situation. "We need more consuls and larger consular staffs," he tells us. "If we do not provide them to-day and prepare for the great growth in our merchant marine and trade after the war, I fear that we shall suffer a serious breakdown." Mr. Hurley could justly amend his report by also informing Congress and the people of the inadequate compensation allowed our consuls for their proper maintenance in foreign lands. Many of our young men have carefully qualified themselves for consular positions, and when appointed realize their salaries are in some cases too small to pay for the leasing of a decent house to live in. If Mr. Hurley will urge that the government should own its consulates and thus provide a home for its consular officials, it would give dignity and a feeling of independence to the consular office.

**T**HE Commercial Bureau of the Department of Commerce has issued the first of a series of reports, explaining plans for trade already made or under consideration by European governments. Tabulated statistics are given, showing the production and consumption of forty kinds of commodities; also summaries of the conclusions of nations and economic conferences, illustrating tendencies of thought among the Allies. In view of the above the Commerce Bureau cites certain things of practical precaution for the future.

The government's greatest preparation for after-war trade is the construction and organization of a large merchant navy, backed by large and efficient shipyards and dry docks. We have, of course, the Webb-Pomerene bill, authorizing our exporters to combine for foreign trade purposes. Our Federal Reserve Board and banking system have wide leeway in foreign trade banking matters and are alive to the needs of our trade, and are meeting them. We have now our Federal Board for Vocational Education working on problems that are at the very base of our reconstruction work.



The War Department also has devoted attention to the future of crippled soldiers. The Department of Labor is contributing to numerous aspects of the after-war problems; the valuable services now being rendered to make the labor supply more mobile and correspond to industrial needs will undoubtedly continue during the reconstruction period. In the Department of Agriculture, and very notably in the Bureau of Mines and the Geological Survey in the Department of the Interior, no less than in the Bureau of Standards and the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in this department, important steps have been taken in scientific work and research in preparation for the future.

**N**OW that the warring nations have about decided to stop fighting, an influential American magazine has the following to say on the subject of education:

"As a result we see the need of education being emphasized in the plans of every country which is making ready for peace. The war has directed attention to this situation. The problems to be solved in restoring peace and preserving it are driving the lesson home. Therefore the periods of compulsory attendance at school are being lengthened. Extension courses are being multiplied. Research divisions are being established in all large concerns for the ambitious student. It is planned to give elementary instruction in ways that will encourage rather than repel. Those already in employment are to receive opportunity to study under circumstances that make real study possible. The tendency is at the moment to direct youthful minds to modern languages, commercial geography, industrial sciences, business administration, mechanics, economics, finance, and other subjects bearing directly upon industrial and commercial careers, but it is to be hoped, and modern conditions will make it essential, that once full play is given to this awakened desire for education that will fit him to earn more money, the student of to-morrow will see the advantages of liberal training and will not permit himself to become merely a machine that breathes."

**W**HAT is sometimes referred to as "Big Business" and is often adversely criticized and abused, had the opportunity during the war to show its metal, and the following tribute to the unselfish patriotism of Americans is justly deserved:

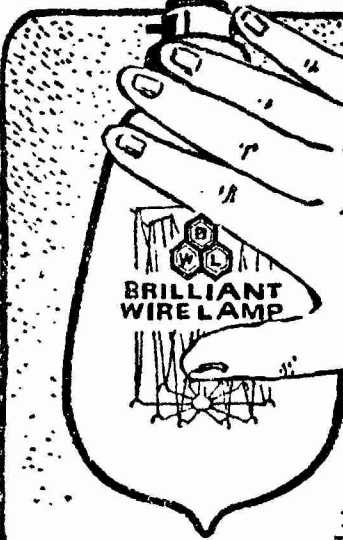
07-178

"One thing which the war has clearly demonstrated is the patriotism of all classes of our people and particularly the patriotism of big business. Previous to the war we were characterized by many Europeans as being a band of money-grabbers and that we cared little for anything else. This idea has been knocked into a cocked hat by our activities in the present war and it has been fully demonstrated that the people of the United States, from the richest to the poorest, are ready to give everything if necessary, including wealth and life, for the perpetuation of our own institutions and the liberty of the people of the world. Big business acted tremendously fine in responding to every call made upon it. It responded with promptness and there was no skulking. The idea which animated practically everyone was the desire to make their business the business of war and put aside everything else until that was won. Never in the history of any country or of any nation have the business men responded so generously to the cause of the country in time of need. There has been no grumbling over the request for subscriptions to the largest bond issues in the history of the world, no grumbling over the levying of the greatest taxes in the history of the world; and business men responded more than generously to the calls made upon them for contributions to the great relief work carried on by the organizations outside of the government. And not only did big business respond in the matter of wealth, but it responded generously to the calls of the government for men to carry on the actual work of war. Big business was represented as largely as any other element in American life in the army, in the navy and in the various activities of the government growing out of the war. This war should teach us one lesson so far as the big business man is concerned and that is that he is not the money-grabber, thinking only of money, that he was supposed to be by many both in this country and Europe. The war has taught us that our big business men can carry on the work of making this country richer and develop it along the most scientific lines in times of peace, but that when danger threatens this country they are just as ready to throw in their wealth and their lives and their brains to keep this country safe."

**I**N an interesting editorial in the *Financial Age* on the subject of preparing for after-war trade, American merchants are advised as follows:

"It is evident that altogether too much reliance is being placed on our new export facilities by American producers who are looking for opportunities to extend their business after the war. That we shall have a great merchant fleet—the greatest in the world, if Mr. Hurley's hopes are realized—is scarcely to be doubted. American banks, too, are likely to be found in all of the great foreign trade centers, while under the provisions of the Webb law there will probably be organized hundreds of combinations of manufacturers for the exploitation of American goods in all overseas markets. Thus, nothing has been left undone in the way of enabling legislation to prepare the way for new trade conquests when peace returns. But a great deal more than this is required if our merchants are to keep what business they have been able to secure during the war and to add to it. For instance, we shall have to organize an efficient field force of salesmen who can speak the languages of the countries to which they may be sent. We shall have to learn also how to pack our goods in the way the foreign consumer wants us to pack them. We shall have, moreover, to study and cater to the needs of foreign consumers and not depend so much upon our own ideas of what they need. And finally, we should strive to take root in the countries where we want to sell. Germany has always done that, and that is why she has been able to maintain so successfully her hold upon foreign markets. It is just these problems that our merchants and manufacturers have got to work out now, if they are to cope successfully with the mad bid for trade at all hazards, which the countries that have been hardest hit by the war are expected to make the moment fighting ceases. Fortunately, some American manufacturers with keen foresight are already organizing for after-war foreign trade, and many others doubtless will do so when they come to a fuller realization of the part which foreign trade will play in insuring their own and their country's future prosperity. It must be confessed, however, that altogether too many of our manufacturers are still in need of a stirring up to arouse them to the wisdom and desirability of preparing now for after-war competition for trade."

**W**HEN President Wilson announced to Congress his purpose to attend the peace conference his announcement was not received with entire unanimity by his countrymen, and the opinions of some of the more conservative American newspapers on the subject may



**BRILLIANT WIRE LAMP**

**All you need know**  
About an electric lamp is that it bears the mark and name.

**Tokyo Electric Co.**  
and  
**China Lamp Co.,**  
**Show Room**  
5564, Nanking Road,  
Shanghai.  
Phone C. 4907.

**Brilliant wire lamp**

Obtainable from the principal electrical contractors.

**A-35**

be of interest. The clippings here submitted are from the *Literary Digest*, November 30, 1918.

"But among dailies that believe the President ought to attend the conference is the *Baltimore Sun* (Ind. Dem.), which observes:

It now appears that the proposal that President Wilson should attend the peace conference contemplates no extended stay, but merely attendance at the opening of a few of the more important sessions. In such an adventure we can see no possibilities of great harm and tremendous possibilities of good. The President stands in a peculiar way for a peace of justice as compared with a peace of bargaining. There is no other living statesman whose words would carry so much weight with the people of every country who yearn for such a peace.

"While it is a bold decision that Mr. Wilson makes to sit at the peace table, remarks the *Springfield Republican* (Ind.), even those who for widely different reasons have doubted the wisdom of the step will perhaps agree that he is in a better position than the public to measure the urgency of the need for it, and this journal adds:

For the very reason that the United States stands somewhat apart, with no direct concern in many of the important concrete issues to be settled, its influence for a right settlement must be made chiefly by winning acceptance for right general propositions. If soundly laid down, clearly defined and accepted by all in the same sense, general principles go far toward the settlement of details; if there is no such clear and cordial preliminary understanding the best

## Attitude of Americans and Britons in China Toward the Japanese!

This remarkable article published originally in the Review on December 21, dealing with the present attitude of Americans, Britons and Chinese as well toward the present activities of Japan in China, is now being reprinted in booklet form.

It will be issued within the next two weeks in a limited edition of 500 copies in both the Chinese and English languages.

Persons who desire copies for distribution either in China or abroad may obtain same by applying to the REVIEW, enclosing 10 cents (Mex) in stamps for each copy to cover printing and mailing expense.

Owing to the expected demand for these copies, persons are urged to write at once to the undersigned.

Editorial Department

**MILLARD'S REVIEW**

113 Avenue Edward VII Shanghai.

thought out formulas help little. It is quite conceivable that a frank exchange of opinion at the outset might not merely hasten the desired settlement, but lift the entire proceedings to a higher level. Though Mr. Wilson has been accused of "note-writing," nobody has a keener sense of the value of the spoken word, as was shown when he amazed Congress by addressing it instead of sending it a voluminous message.

"Among other journals that approve the President's decision are the *Brooklyn Eagle* (Ind. Dem.) and the *Christian Science Monitor* (Ind.), which reminds us that almost a year ago it discussed the presence of Mr. Wilson at the peace conference 'as something more than a possibility, as a practical inevitability,' and it now adds:

The broad questions of policy, laid down in his own fourteen points, may be and will be rapidly settled. When that has been accomplished none of the principal plenipotentiaries will remain, month after month, while the question is settled whether this village or that village shall remain on this side or that side of the new frontier. The British plenipotentiaries will as certainly return to London, long before all these details are fixed, as the Italians will return to Rome, and there will be nothing whatever to prevent Mr. Wilson's ship from steering for New York within a quite reasonable time. Even, however, if there should be some slight inconvenience suffered through the President's departure from Washington, it is nothing to the inconvenience

which would be suffered by his absence from the conference. Not even Colonel House nor Mr. Lansing could speak with his authority at the meeting of the conference. Nor would the democracies of Europe pay quite the same attention to their utterances as to those of the President of the Republic. The fact is that Mr. Wilson has made for himself a place in the regard of the democracies of Europe which no other man in the United States could possibly hope to hold."

## How Japan Plans to "Return" Tsingtao to China!

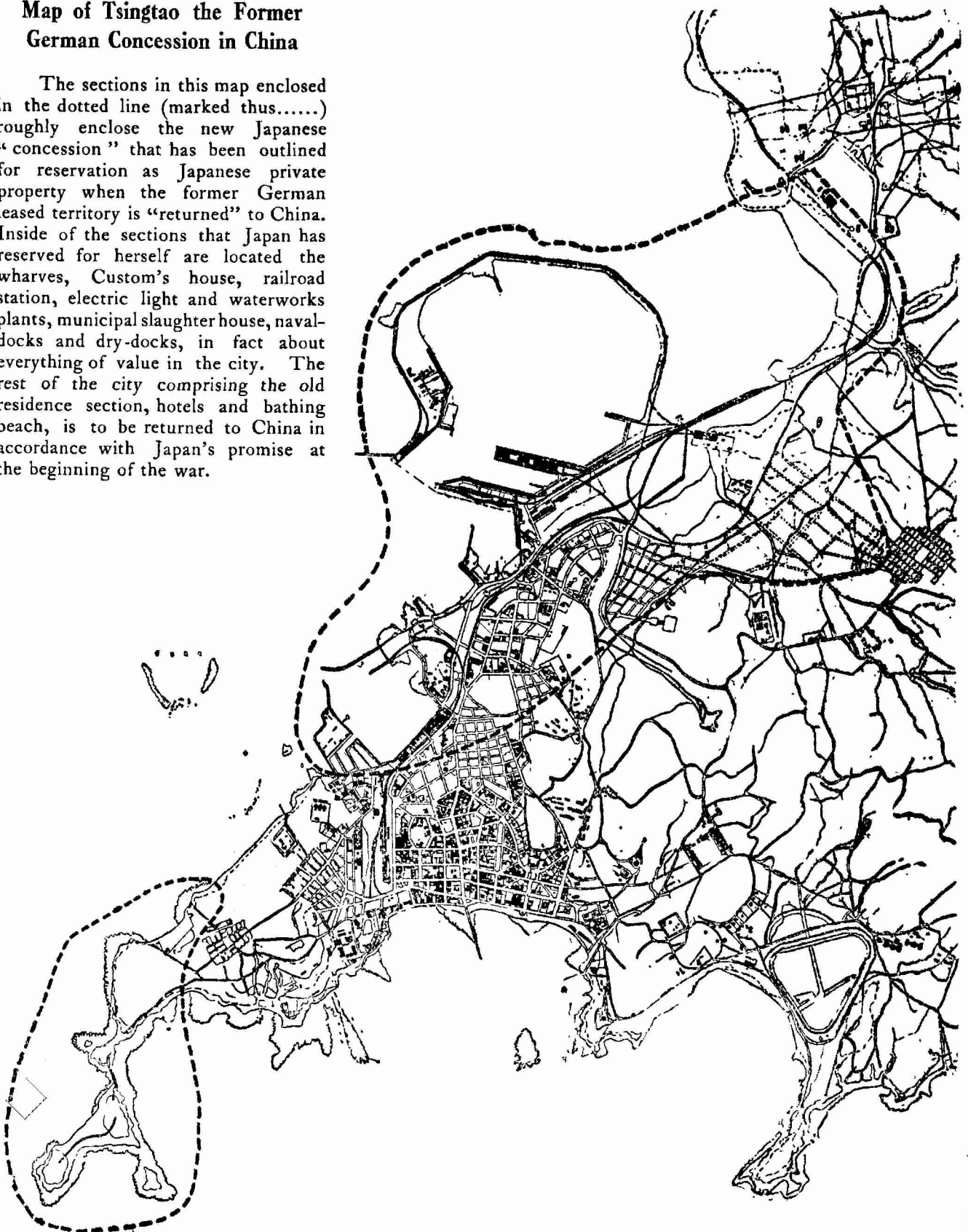
**E**XACTLY one month after the outbreak of the European War, Japan addressed a Note to the Imperial German Government that contained the following demands: "First, to withdraw immediately from Japanese and Chinese waters German men-of-war and armed vessels of all kinds and to disarm at once those which cannot be so withdrawn; and, Second, to deliver on a date not later than September 15 to the Imperial Japanese Authorities, without condition or compensation, the entire leased territory of Kiaochow with a view to the eventual restoration of the same to China." At the same time and in the same Note, Japan stated that in case this action was not carried out by August 23, the Japanese government "will be compelled to take such action as they may deem necessary to meet the situation."

Anticipating the anxiety that might arise in America in regard to the impending action of Japan in the Far East, Count Okuma, then Premier, cabled for publication in the United States the following: "Japan's proximity to China breeds many absurd rumors, but I declare that Japan acts with a clear conscience, in conformity with justice, and in perfect accord with her ally. Japan has no territorial ambition, and hopes to stand as the protector of peace in the Orient." Then on August 24, Count Okuma again cabled to America, this time to the *New York Independent*, a "Message to the American People," in which he declared, "As Premier of Japan, I have stated and now again state to the people of America and of the world that Japan has no ulterior motive, no desire to secure more territory, no thought of depriving China or other people of anything which they now possess. My government and my people have given their word and their pledge, which will be honorably kept as Japan always keeps her promises."

Before we go further into this matter, we desire to be fair to Great Britain, for Japan always maintained in her activities in regard to

### Map of Tsingtao the Former German Concession in China

The sections in this map enclosed in the dotted line (marked thus.....) roughly enclose the new Japanese "concession" that has been outlined for reservation as Japanese private property when the former German leased territory is "returned" to China. Inside of the sections that Japan has reserved for herself are located the wharves, Custom's house, railroad station, electric light and waterworks plants, municipal slaughterhouse, naval-docks and dry-docks, in fact about everything of value in the city. The rest of the city comprising the old residence section, hotels and bathing beach, is to be returned to China in accordance with Japan's promise at the beginning of the war.





Kiaochow, that she was acting in accordance with the Anglo-Japanese agreement in which Great Britain and Japan had undertaken each to protect the interests of the other if those interests were threatened by a third Power. In regard to the application of this agreement to the case in mind, Prof. Stanley K. Hornbeck, of Wisconsin University (U. S. A.), who was then in China as professor in a Chinese university at the time, and who made a close study of this subject, has the following to say in his recent book "Contemporary Politics in the Far East": "There is doubt as to how far the British government asked for Japan's assistance. It has been affirmed on good authority that it (the British government) endeavored at first to dissuade Japan from taking the offensive against Germany's possessions in the Far East." This statement of Prof. Hornbeck is logical because of the fact that Great Britain, Russia and France, each at the beginning of the war had more than sufficient troops and naval forces in the Far East to outmatch the small German garrison at Tsingtao. In the fighting for the possession of the German fortified zone the British troops did attempt to cooperate with the Japanese but they were so handicapped and obstructed that they did not get near enough to the actual fighting to scarcely know what was going on and in the subsequent occupation of the German leased territory they had no more opportunity than the Turks might have had in the original occupation of Belgium.

Now to the subject under discussion, "How Japan Plans to Return Tsingtao to China." In October 1918 Count Okuma, now retired to private life, caused Japan's "Ten Peace Principles or Conditions" to be printed in Japan. Two of these principles (printed in the REVIEW in full on November 2, 1918) were as follows: "(7) The cable line between Tsingtao and the southern islands, which is now occupied by the Japanese navy, should be held by Japan. The cable line is a property owned by a private concern, so that Germany should buy it up before conceding it to Japan; (8) Japan should return Tsingtao to China, as she has declared, but she should have the right to hold the exclusive settlement there and various organs and buildings attached to the settlement. The Tsinan railway, which is the property of a private concern, should be bought up by the German government and then should be conceded to Japan."

These "Peace Conditions" by Count Okuma, to use an expressive American slang phrase, "lets the cat out of the bag," so we now refer our readers to the map of Tsingtao reproduced on page 161 of this issue of the REVIEW. The section enclosed in the heavy dotted line

is to be the new Japanese "concession" at Tsingtao. The rest of the territory or the older or German section of Tsingtao is to be "returned to China" or "internationalized." In several recent inspired interviews with Japanese statesmen, the declaration has been made that this matter has already "been settled between Japan and China," doubtless referring to some kind of secret agreement entered into between Japan and the Chinese military governors at Peking. Baron Hayashi, who has just retired as Japanese Minister to China, in a recent interview in the *Tokio Asahi*, and reprinted in the *Japan Advertiser* of December 13, said:

"As you know well, the question regarding the retrocession of Tsingtao had been already settled between the Chinese government and the Okuma cabinet. Japan promised China to return the port at a proper time. This means that Japan will return Tsingtao to China when the war comes to its end. *Therefore, it is absurd to think that China would present such a question as this before the forthcoming peace conference.*" (The italics are ours.—Ed.)

There you have the whole story, with the exception—important exception—of recent Japanese enterprise at Tsingtao. A glance at the map that accompanies this article will show that within the lines that roughly outline the new Japanese "concession of Tsingtao" are included the shipping docks, Custom's house, the former German naval works and dry-docks, and the railroad station is now in process of being moved so that it will be inside of the dotted line. Workmen are working feverishly filling in part of the harbor and creating a new district that is to be rebuilt as homes for factory-employees. Whole blocks of houses and factories are being constructed much on the plan used in America in the construction of army cantonments and new factory districts.

Foreign firms that have delayed moving their offices inside the dotted line, have had the ground excavated from around their properties until they resemble islands in the midst of the Japanese Inland Sea. Yes, Japan is quite willing to return Kiaochow to China or to consent to the port becoming internationalized similar to Shanghai, but all that China will get when the "return" is made will be a few residences and hotels and a bathing beach. Everything of value and everything that will produce any revenue or that will have any influence will be inside of the dotted line outlining the Japanese concession. Old Tsingtao that the Germans lavished their millions upon will wither and die of dry rot, but new Tsingtao under the rising sun of Japan will flourish—but we can't prophesy as much for the interests of Americans, Britons, French or

Chinese at this important strategic gateway to China's most valuable seacoast province. With a Japanese railway running straight into China, Peking and Tientsin will be isolated and the Japanese will have a military wedge running right through the heart of China and into the Yangtze Valley to Hankow, where she already has her illegal military garrison firmly established with barracks, military wireless and Japanese-controlled Han-yeh-ping steel and iron works. A military hospital has already been completed at Tsinanfu, the western terminus of the Tsinan railway, and a military barracks is ready for construction at this capital of China's Shantung province. Japanese factories and residences are springing up all over Tsinanfu, and recent reports state that Japan has concluded a secret agreement securing control of the great Tongshan coal and iron fields (the largest in the Orient) at Nanking. The *North China Daily News* in its recent exposure of the Japanese traffic in opium and morphine in China said: "The acquisition of this immense profit from a contraband traffic would explain the origin of those immense sums now being lavished upon the development of Tsingtao and the establishment there of Japanese commercial supremacy."

Now for the solution! This is a matter for the peace conference—and a tremendously important matter. The Japanese delegates to the peace conference will say (and be stating a technical truth) that they have already arranged for the return of Tsingtao to China and that the entire affair is of interest to China and Japan only. The Chinese delegates to the peace conference know the truth of Japan's plans at Tsingtao and in Shantung. Whether China will bring this question out into the daylight depends entirely upon what extent Japan has been able to intimidate the Chinese government at Peking, and upon what instructions the Chinese delegates to the peace conference have received and will receive after the conference opens. Regardless of what China or Japan either have to say regarding this matter, the Allies, especially America, Great Britain and France, have much at stake. Germany saw the chance here for empire-building, but was frustrated. Japan has taken up the same plan and scheme and has taken up the broken German threads and is improving on the entire proposition with a vengeance. The disposition of Tsingtao and the other questions that go with it, will mean one of two things: First, the future peace of the Orient and the development of China into a strong liberal nation; Second, the diversion of China's vital resources, and later her territory and population, to the use and upbuilding of a new Germany in the Pacific. It is now generally known that one of the secret provisions of the recently signed Sino-Japanese military com-

## The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Limited.

Will be pleased to send the latest Prospectus and a copy of the Balance Sheet to any subscriber to Millard's Review, on receiving a telephone message or a letter of request.

Head Office,  
10 Canton Road  
SHANGHAI, CHINA

pact provides for the officering and munitioning of China's armies by Japan. Just give Japan ten years of uninterrupted development along these lines and China will be another Korea, Formosa, or Manchuria. The full "Twenty-one demands" are now practically in force. It isn't necessary to say any more along this line.

The disposition of Tsingtao *must* be a matter of vital concern for America, Great Britain and France and these nations *must be made to see* the hidden meaning of Japan's camouflaging of this question. The only safe disposition of Tsingtao in view of present disturbed conditions in China is a real internationalization of the whole port and *including* the special "sphere" that Japan has mapped out as her concession. This is not enough. The entire harbor frontage must be placed under the control of an international commission, otherwise Japan will still monopolize the port through the purchase of waterfront privileges from the Chinese and German owners. The mere return of the entire port to China without restriction will not settle the question, for China needs protection against herself. In case the territory is returned to China with no restrictions, every American and every Briton and every Frenchman in China knows what will happen.

The evidence for the support of the contentions outlined in this article are not difficult to produce. They meet the eye of the visitor to Tsingtao in business houses, banks, schools, tea houses, factories and private residences, all the outcome of an adroitly conceived and rapidly executed building program designed entirely to occupy and effectively to enrich the district essential to trade and commerce. What Japanese

control of wharves, railways, and Custom's house would mean has been amply illustrated in Manchuria where there are practically no prospects whatever of American or other "foreign" participation in business which should be open to all.

The following editorial comment on this question from a recent issue of the *Christian Science Monitor* of Boston may be taken as a fair example of American public opinion on this question:

"Now it so happens that this question of Kiaochow is, and the Marquess Okuma knows it, the danger point of Japan's policy in the East. Japan has no claim whatever to Kiaochow and yet Japan has no intention of yielding Kiaochow if she can possibly help it. For this reason the Marquess Okuma does not dwell on the question of Kiaochow in discussing his own nine points. The holding of Kiaochow at all by Japan is, indeed, sufficiently equivocal to render the position of Tokio liable to suspicion. Kiaochow is an integral part of the Chinese republic. It passed into the hands of Germany by a forced lease from China after the Boxer war, and Japan has no claim to it whatever. Had China not come into the war there might have been some excuse for Japan holding it as trustee for the Allies until the peace conference met. But the moment China came into the war and became an Ally, the insistence of Japan in holding unquestionably Chinese property instead of handing that property over to the Ally to whom it belonged exposed the political aims of Tokio. The British government might just as reasonably have constituted itself the custodian of that part of French and Belgian soil it has freed from German occupation until the peace conference as Japan continue to hold unquestionably Chinese soil, as a trustee, till the peace conference. The action of Japan implies that there is a question as to the ownership of Kiaochow, and this action exposes the fact that Japan intends if possible to remain in possession of Kiaochow in hope of a concession from China at the peace conference. It is just here that Japan destroys the trust in her which her otherwise straightforward action in the war might have generated. Everybody knows that Japan has been called the 'Germany of the Pacific.' It is a title that nations are not particularly proud of at the present moment whatever their feeling on the subject may have been before the war. Everybody also knows that there have been times during the war when the action of Japan has been under suspicion of being anything but loyal to her allies. That

point of view has never been taken in these columns. In these columns it has been pointed out systematically that Japan has always been absolutely true to her political word; that she never has been guilty of a breach of faith to an Ally; and that there has never been any justification for suspecting her in the crises which have passed. But when it comes to Japan's attitude to China an entirely different point of view is to be assumed. The permanent holding of the Marshall, the Caroline and Ladrones islands by Japan is not quite so immaterial a business as Japan is pleased to assume, nor is their value quite so negligible as Japan wishes to make out. So that the omission by the Marquess Okuma of all mention of Kiaochow in his discussion of the situation causes those who understand a little of the position of things in the Far East to begin to regard his nine points as by no means the innocuous conclusions they might originally have appeared, and to read between the lines for other omissions, and along the line for subtleties not apparent at first sight."

J. B. P.

## China and the International Peace Conference

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG

CHINA would feel disappointed if the Allies are unwilling to renew at the peace conference in Europe with all sincerity their pledge for the preservation of her territorial integrity and are unwilling by international means to create a condition which will insure the carrying out of that pledge. What profits her if she gets back Tsingtao in Shantung and a few German concessions here and there? The same complex international situation will remain after the conference and China will still be at the mercy of her menacing neighbor. All existing obstacles to the adoption of a national railway policy will remain unremoved and aggressive Powers will continue wringing from China mining and other concessions, thereby furthering their territorial ambition. In the end, China will be no better off, and perhaps she will find herself in a worse situation. Will her gallant allies, after having liberated the world from the evil grip of the European tyrant, be really unwilling to commit themselves anew to the preservation of her territorial integrity and to save her from the evil grip of Asiatic tyrants? The Chinese unanimously answer in the negative, knowing that the present condition in China is extremely injurious to their interests as well as to those of



the Allies and that its continuance will eventually bring about another world war, with Asia as its battlefield.

Assuming that the Powers will engage themselves to respect China's independence, her delegate to the peace conference, in the opinion of those who have studied her problems, should prepare a program which is comprehensive in its conception and has a considerable breadth of vision. This program should attempt at the fundamental remedy of her national and international ailments. The delegate will, however, create only confusion of the issues involved, should he endeavor to place on the conference table every and all wishes of China. Likewise, it will be a waste of time to ask the return of this or the return of that. To intimate a wish for the immediate and unconditional removal of extraterritoriality or the restoration to China of leased territories and concessions would be the height of folly. These are important but non-essential to the maintenance of China as an independent country.

It is, however, plain, states one of the government's foreign advisers who is accustomed to tackle big problems, that at the peace conference proper China can have very little if anything to say. Her business, it appears, would be limited to expressing her acquiescence in what the Allies desire of her in regard, say, to restriction of German trade and enterprise in this country. Whether it would be wise or not to attempt an apologia of her conduct in regard to the war, may be a mooted point, but a frank explanation, setting forth her real difficulties and her modest claims to an equitable readjustment of her foreign relations, might improve her position. At the post peace conference or at a separate conference for consideration of Far Eastern affairs, China will be in a very different situation. There she ought to be the principal exponent of the broad political aspect of the Asiatic situation. As one of the nations whose conditions for one reason or another interest all the great Powers, she should unreservedly state her case for an amelioration of certain disabilities now imposed upon her. The success of her representations, in the opinion of the foreign adviser, will depend first on their reasonableness and, second, on the simplicity with which they are expressed. It may be added that China's proposals, in order to be acceptable, should be of a give and take nature.

The problem to be presented at the peace conference is simple although its solution appears somewhat complex. Simple, because what China wants is the preservation of her territorial integrity and freedom from unfriendly interference with her internal affairs, such as the recent supply of war funds by Japan to both fighting factions. And because what the great Powers want is, I believe, China's commerce and the development of her natural resources by their nationals in cooperation

## American Express Company

Head Office, New York.

Offices at principal points in United States and Europe, also at Shanghai, Hong-kong, Yokohama, Manila, Buenos Aires.

Travelers Cheques, Letters of Credit, Money Orders, Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world.

Banking business of all kinds transacted. Bills of Exchange purchased. Commercial Letters of Credit issued. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits.

Special facilities for shipping and financial business with the United States.

Shanghai Office, No. 8 Kiukiang Road.

with the Chinese. If this envisaging of the Asiatic situation be correct, the Powers will naturally have to renounce their territorial ambition by a formal undertaking, and China will have to declare her willingness to open up the country to foreign trade and development. With these ideas in mind, it ought not to be difficult to make an arrangement which will answer both purposes satisfactorily.

Observant Chinese would like to see their representative to the peace conference work out a practicable program which will meet the situation. In this connection an international economic protectorate in reality but not in name, under which China shall be placed pending such time as she should be able to walk alone, has been suggested. It means that four or five Powers jointly organize a syndicate to finance China's constructive works as well as readjust her financial relations with the other nations. The syndicate should make to her a big loan of say two billion dollars, part of whose proceeds shall be used to return petty loans and redeem the concessions that have been mortgaged. These concessions, mining or otherwise, which are to be redeemed, should be developed under the auspices of the syndicate, to which may be assigned a certain section of the country as its mining area in addition. They may be let out to foreigners for development, or may be developed by the syndicate, all in accordance with circumstances and as the board of directors of the syndicate sees fit.



The international syndicate should assist in the unification of China's railways, which it must regard as a big item on its program. At first it should be the center of all activities for the neutralization or internationalization of the existing railways by purchase and restoration to China or by giving to their original investors new railway shares. In this way, the incubus of the foreign railway concessions can be removed with comparative ease. Unless this is done, it will be unsafe for China to trust too much to the treaty whereby she is supposed to be protected from aggressive Powers. If the present system of granting railway concessions is to continue, not only will it be impossible to connect all parts of the country together by a network of railways, which is essential to the development of the country, but also it will be certain that some day China will lose her entire independence. And why?

The different Powers have acquired various interests in different provinces in China and allow no other nation to build a line across "their" territory. No amount of negotiation is able to overcome opposition. Some Powers which have obtained railway concessions have no money to develop them whilst those having money for investment have not acquired the needed concessions. This deadlock always exists. In the meantime, commerce cannot be extensively developed and natural resources remain hidden in Mother Earth even when foreign capital is available for investment in China.

Another evil aspect of the railway concession system is what is called in South Manchuria the railway zone, within which foreign troops can be transported from one end of the railway to the other without the consent of the Chinese government; along which foreign soldiers under the disguise of police can be stationed, and which serves as an asylum for Chinese robbers who are sure to receive Japanese protection if they can get into the zone before their arrest. More railways in China will have to be built in future, and if they are to be built under such a system, whatever treaties that are to be made for guaranteeing China's independence will become mere scraps of paper. Further consideration of this subject will be reserved for another article.

Observant foreigners in China are undoubtedly thinking along the same line. A fortnight ago, I interviewed a foreign official in Peking, who perhaps knows more about China than the average Chinese, regarding the proposals which China should make at the peace conference. His reply was that China should present big proposals for consideration at the conference. He pointed out the neutralization of China's existing railways as one of them in answer to my query for a concrete illustration. A week ago, I had an interview with another

foreign official, who suggested a huge reorganization loan to solve China's financial question and develop her mines under foreign and Chinese joint management as another of the big proposals which should be made. Since then I have discussed these two suggestions with over thirty Chinese officials of different ranks, and the latter have considered them as sound and advocated the formation of an international syndicate to finance them in order to simplify the matter.

Such international assistance will be the biggest undertaking which Asia has yet to see. It will more or less truly define the whole idea of the Anglo-Saxon governments as to what is necessary in order to safeguard the open door and integrity of China, to which all the Powers had previously subscribed. It will really meet the fighting struggle for life of China's awakening efforts at self-help. Such an international policy will be a policy of righteousness, tempered by enlightened self-interest, but it will require the delicate handling of a Soochen or a Meternich to make it effective. President Wilson and Lloyd George, I believe, are equal to the task.

In appreciation of the unprecedented international assistance, China should voluntarily propose the pledging of her land tax as loan security, the consequent organization of a land taxation administration and the formation of a central railway administration. Both administrations should be managed on the same basis as the Salt Administration is now being managed, having a foreigner as one of the two directors who shall be responsible for the carrying out of the policy. An immense income will shortly be derived from the reform of the land tax, which will surely be undertaken when the Powers take an interest in it. More revenue will be the result from the railways when they are placed under efficient foreign supervision. Part of the income of these two administrations could be used to return the big loan, and part of them is to be reserved for the purpose of constructing more railways and for the promotion of commerce and the development of natural resources and local industries. Whatever revenue from the Salt and Customs Administrations that may be turned over to the government after having met financial obligations can be employed for administrative purposes. It is believed that the Powers will heartily endorse the remission of the Boxer indemnity and thus make an enormous sum of money from the Customs available annually for educational purposes. If China is to be efficiently administered by her own sons in future, they have to be properly educated. No better service can be rendered to her than the employment of the Boxer indemnity for the education of her children. It can further be claimed with good reason that

# Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.



Telephone :  
Central 778

Shanghai—4 Yuen Ming Yuen Road.

Branches—Tientsin, Peking, Kalgan, Harbin,  
Tsinan, Changsha, Hankow, Hongkong, Can-  
ton, Vladivostock.



Cable Address :  
DANICA

## Engineers and Contractors

We specialize in Machinery and Supplies which carry the quality guarantee of well known manufacturers. We have resident engineers in China qualified to make recommendations in the application of machinery, prepare designs, and supervise installations for

**Power Plants, Pumping Plants, Railway Equipment,  
Machine Tools, Mining Machinery and Explosives,  
Textile Mill Machinery, Flour and Oil Mill Machinery,  
Reinforced Concrete Construction.**

We carry stocks of Telephone, Telegraph, Electric Lighting and Power Supplies, Marine and Stationary Crude Oil and Kerosene Engines, Pumps, Mechanical Instrument, Surveying and Drafting Supplies.

## General Exporters and Importers

# Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

## "SUNSHINE BELT" Trans-Pacific Service

San Francisco—Honolulu—Yokohama—Kobe—  
Shanghai—Manila—Hongkong

By the New 14,000 ton Oil—Burning steamers

"ECUADOR" "VENEZUELA" "COLOMBIA"

(American Registry)

These steamers are equipped with the most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two bed staterooms only. NO UPPER BERTHS. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd., and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

## EAST INDIA SERVICE

San Francisco—Honolulu—Manila—Singapore—  
Calcutta—Colombo

By the modern, oil—burning steamers

"COLUSA" 16,000 tons "SANTA CRUZ" 15,000 tons

(American Registry)

Safety and comfort of passengers always our first consideration.

For information regarding passage or freight apply to company's agents at San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Manila, Hongkong, Singapore, Calcutta or Colombo.

# Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

1—B Nanking Road  
Palace Hotel Building

SHANGHAI

Telephone—Central 5056  
Cable Address "Solano"

China had already suffered such punishment as was her due for the Boxer outrage and that the indemnity which forms so serious a drain on her resources should now be rescinded.

Secondly, China should propose the formation of a stable government. She owes it to the world to do so. In her present condition, she forms a serious factor making for these international difficulties, which it will be the aim of the future to avoid. Such a new government, free from militarism, shall not be merely temporarily stable, but should have the degree of stability that can only be based on efficient administration. It is China's duty to secure that efficiency of administration by whatever means may be necessary for the purpose. What that means will be, must be a matter of careful consideration. The point is, whatever is necessary must be done even if that necessity involves an administration under some degree of foreign tutelage. Objection has been raised in some Chinese quarters to such a possibility, but intelligent Chinese do not see the necessity of the objection, realizing that there is no difference between the purchase of engineering knowledge and ability and the purchase of administrative knowledge and ability. China has employed foreign engineers for many of her constructive works and no criticism has been made, and why should the people find fault with a proposal for the employment of foreign administrative men? The absurdity of the criticism is evident.

Thirdly, China should propose the removal of all local opposition to the extension and expansion of foreign trade in the interior and of all existing measures, such as *likin*, which impede trade development. In return, it is deemed reasonable for China to ask the Powers to give her back the tariff-making power so that she can increase her tariff to such an extent as to compensate her for losses incurred in the removal of trade restrictions and the abolition of *likin*. China would need to enter into a solemn obligation guaranteeing that her tariff would be impartial and that she would make no changes without giving sufficient notification. There need be no fear that China would not carry out this pledge or that she would abuse her tariff-making power once it were given back to her. She has to be reasonable in such matters as she is weak whilst the Powers are strong. Besides, there will be the powerful international syndicate, which will be able to make its influence felt should it consider it advisable to do so.

Fourthly, China should propose the disbandment of the majority of her troops, which now number over a million and the monthly expenditure for whom is \$17,000,000, and the employment of them on industrial works.

In exchange for this, the international syndicate representing the different Powers will engage itself to see to it that none of its participating nations or other nations shall supply political factions in the country with funds for the purpose of civil disturbances in future. China's recent troubles have received incentives from Japan. It is unnecessary to conceal this fact. The Chinese leaders will continue disturbances under the name of fighting for constitutional rights or for the preservation of the union of China as long as they can secure funds for the purpose. Nicaragua has been orderly since the United States made to her a big loan and secured a certain amount of financial control over her. An international economic arrangement as above outlined, it is generally believed, appears sound and will produce the same good result in China as an American economic arrangement has produced in Nicaragua.

The Chinese are, however, observing with deep concern the propaganda, financed by an alien government, to side-track China's issue at the peace conference and direct the attention of her officials and people to non-essential and unreasonable proposals, which that government tries to make appear as essential and reasonable. A movement has been afoot for some time already to urge that China should demand the unconditional removal of extraterritoriality. It has been pointed out to her leading officials that President Wilson has said much on the subject of international justice and injustice and that extraterritoriality in China is an international injustice. Why does not China ask for its abolition? Japan is understood to have assured the Chinese government of her assistance in case China does so. It is feared in some quarters that Japan's promise is all camouflage and that if China does claim the abolition of extraterritoriality, Japan will remain silent. As a result, China will disgust the Powers so much that they will prefer to leave conditions in this country as they are, with very little changes. In that case, Japan's object is realized at the expense of China.

Sooner or later, extraterritoriality will be abolished, but it must be done on natural lines. First of all, China will have to reform her prisons, promote up-to-date laws, maintain an efficient police force, train impartial judges, and last but not least, open the whole country to foreign trade and residence with a view to encouraging the investment of foreign capital on a large scale. In short, she should propose at the peace conference the creation of a condition now which will make the gradual abolition of extraterritoriality as well as the restoration to her of leased territories and concessions possible in the future. In the meantime, China can, however, claim that those practises which

## World's Largest Electrical Manufacturer GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY

**T**HE GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY was founded twenty-five years ago at the very beginning of the great electrical industry. Since that day it has been the acknowledged leader in electrical development, engineering and manufacturing.

Equipped to undertake the very largest electrical projects, the General Electric Company electrifies railroads, factories and mills, develops electric power from waterfalls and rivers, installs electric light and power plants. This company manufactures electrical machinery of all kinds and sizes, specializing in electric power equipment for factories, textile mills, manufacturing of every kind, railroad service and mining operations. An extensive engineering force is maintained to design special apparatus for unusual industrial problems.

Branch offices are maintained in all large cities in the United States and in principal countries of the world.



### GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY of NEW YORK

#### *Representatives in the Far East:*

CHINA — Andersen, Meyer & Company, Ltd., Shanghai  
DUTCH EAST INDIES — General Electric Company, Soerabaya, Java  
JAPAN — Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd., Tokio; Bagnall & Hilles, Yokohama;  
General Electric Company, Yokohama  
KOREA — Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd., Seoul  
PHILIPPINES — Pacific Commercial Company, Manila

#### *General Representatives outside of Japan*

American General Electric Edison Corporation of China  
Shanghai



49D-3



have grown up under the name of extraterritoriality which can be shown to serve no useful purpose and which would embarrass an efficient administration, should be discontinued. Among such practices can be named the so-called Right of Asylum at Shanghai and the difficulties and restrictions which attend the making of municipal laws which are applicable to foreigners.

That extraterritoriality should be completely abrogated right now may be premature, but the Chinese government, at the instigation of Japanese agents, it is understood, has fully decided to present the claim at the peace conference. Japan's manoeuvre in this matter appears successful, and equal success is attending her efforts in other directions. As a result of her newspaper campaign, the innocent Chinese in general and those of Confucius' province particularly are demanding the return of Tsingtao with voices louder and louder as time rolls on. As a matter of fact, Japan has long ago prepared to return Tsingtao and retain only an important concession at the neck of the promontory, in order to make Tsingtao a useless port. This question is an important one, but is far from being essential to the maintenance of China's territorial integrity.

If China's proposals are characterized by reasonableness and are conceived in the large, wide and statesmanlike spirit of human progress, the great Powers will accord them the fullest measure of support. This view has been repeatedly expressed to me by several members of the foreign legations in Peking. In a recent conversation with one of them I inquired of the extent to which the Allies would back China at the peace conference, and he replied: "It all depends upon the reasonableness of China's proposals." Observant Chinese are hoping that the leading officials of the government will not allow themselves to be influenced, in their formulation of China's program for presentation at the peace conference, by an alien nation which entertains sinister motives against her, and that on the contrary, they will show an unusual degree of Mencius' breadth of vision in whatever they may propose for the salvation of China from the fate of Rome. Unless this country can successfully convince the great Powers of the necessity for the adoption of some big plans as above mentioned and effect an arrangement thereby, her delegate to the peace conference will have been sent in vain.

Peking, December 29, 1918.

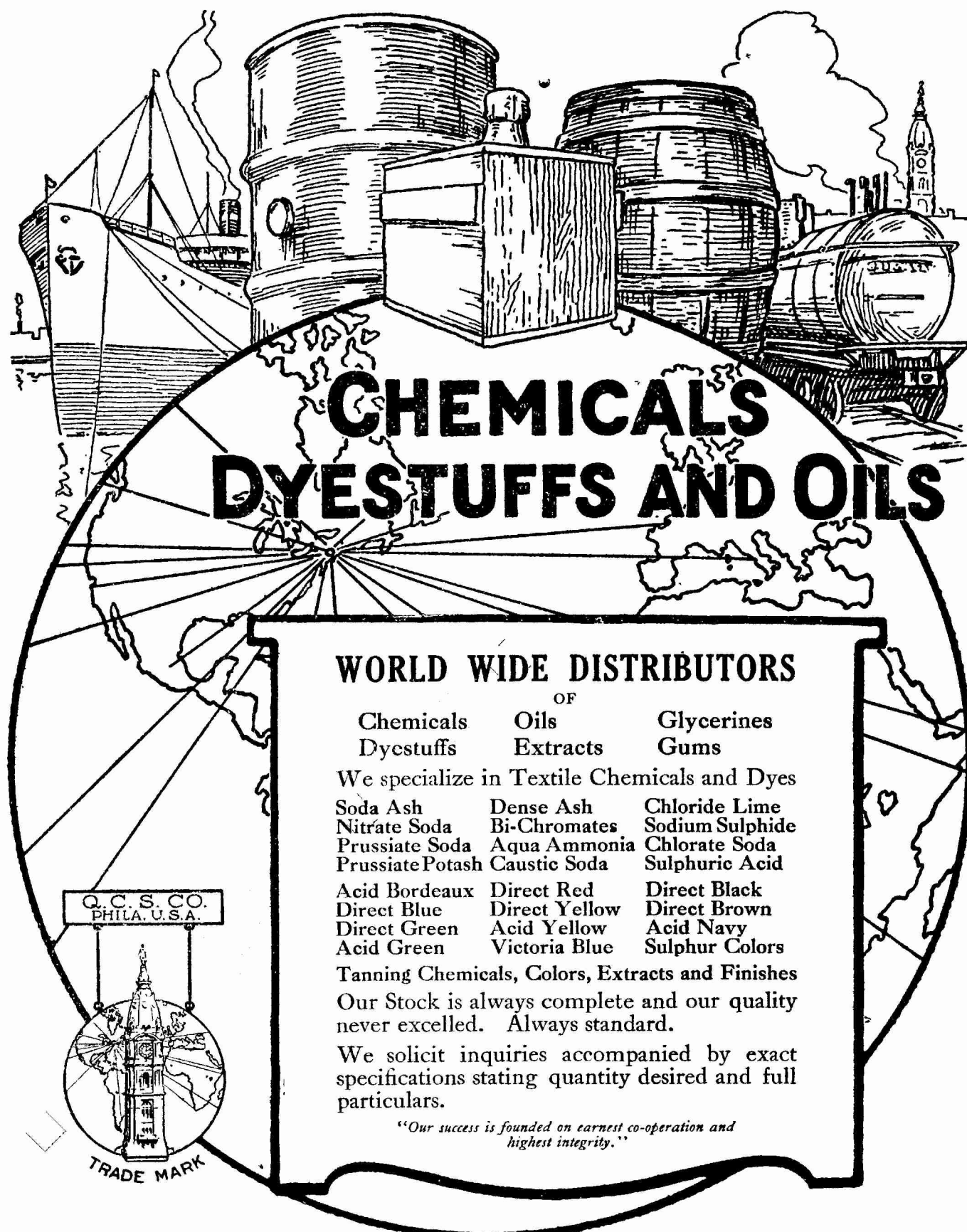


## Nanking, Shanghai or Tokio?

THE real, underlying reasons for the delay of the representatives of the North and South in getting together for their peace conference, and settling their internal differences in order to present a united country at the world's peace conference, are coming to light. It will doubtless be some time before they are generally known and accepted, for they will, as usual, first have to run the gauntlet of Japanese denial. The following sets forth as accurately as possible the feelings and understanding of the situation of important peace advocates, particularly with reference to Japanese intrigue and influence.

As a background for the statements that follow, it will be well to recall the "*aide memoire*" handed President Hsu Shih-chang by the American and Allied governments a short time ago, suggesting that China set her house in order and prepare for the coming world peace conference. In spite of the fact that this was, as is commonly known in foreign circles, an American and Allied Note, the Japanese telegraphed all over China that they were responsible for it. This propaganda was discovered and run down at once by accredited parties, with the result that statements were published as soon as possible by the American and Allied interests in Peking, showing the second fiddler's part the Japanese had actually played in the matter of the Note, and incidentally the Japanese attempts, if not to discredit in the mind of the Chinese the friendly Note of the other nations interested, then, at least, to create an altogether false impression among them of her (Japan's) real position. Peace parleys were now, more than ever, in order, and so far as public statements were concerned, Japan desired very earnestly to play the part of disinterested friendship to China both by acts of omission as well as by acts of commission. Considerable appeared a short time ago to this effect. In view of actual conditions, these statements were only a parley at camouflage.

The present situation seems to be that President Hsu Shih-chang and his peace followers in Peking, Governor Li Shun in Nanking, most leaders of the Southern government, and the American and Allied (except Japanese) governments are working for peace. On the other hand, the Japanese and their puppets in Peking, particularly Tuan Chu-jui heading the Northern military party, and what is not at all general knowledge, the discovery having been made only last week, a certain one of the Southern leaders now in Shanghai, are doing what they can to prevent the North and the South from getting so far as to decide on the place



# CHEMICALS DYESTUFFS AND OILS

## WORLD WIDE DISTRIBUTORS

OF

|                        |                  |                    |
|------------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| Chemicals<br>Dyestuffs | Oils<br>Extracts | Glycerines<br>Gums |
|------------------------|------------------|--------------------|

We specialize in Textile Chemicals and Dyes

|                  |               |                 |
|------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| Soda Ash         | Dense Ash     | Chloride Lime   |
| Nitrate Soda     | Bi-Chromates  | Sodium Sulphide |
| Prussiate Soda   | Aqua Ammonia  | Chlorate Soda   |
| Prussiate Potash | Caustic Soda  | Sulphuric Acid  |
| Acid Bordeaux    | Direct Red    | Direct Black    |
| Direct Blue      | Direct Yellow | Direct Brown    |
| Direct Green     | Acid Yellow   | Acid Navy       |
| Acid Green       | Victoria Blue | Sulphur Colors  |

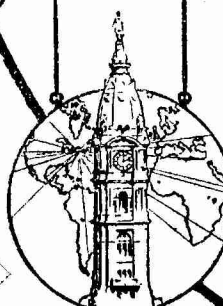
Tanning Chemicals, Colors, Extracts and Finishes

Our Stock is always complete and our quality never excelled. Always standard.

We solicit inquiries accompanied by exact specifications stating quantity desired and full particulars.

*"Our success is founded on earnest co-operation and highest integrity."*

Q. C. S. CO.  
PHILA. U. S. A.



TRADE MARK

# QUAKER CITY SUPPLY COMPANY

## PHILADELPHIA, U. S. A.

CABLE ADDRESS "MONSEM" CODES A. B. C. 5<sup>TH</sup> EDITION, WESTERN UNION, WATKINS.

for their peace conference. It is not necessary to go into what is being done by those desiring peace. Our interest here is in bringing to light what the Japanese are doing to prevent peace. Japan does not want peace at this time in China and she is using her Chinese henchmen, headed by Tuan Chi-jui, to see to it that she does not get it. The military powers quite evidently, also do not want peace, so the two can thus work hand in hand. It is well known that the Northern military power is at Japan's mercy—for Japan's money is the only thing with which they can maintain themselves in power. It has been hinted rather strongly that if the Japanese could secure control of General Li Shun or some one equally influential they would desert the Northern militarists, but they cannot do the latter until they get control of some other force in China equally strong, and so far they have failed. Opinion now is that they have given up the idea of being able to secure control of any power stronger than the Northern military party.

In keeping China in turmoil and preventing a peace conference at this time, the Japanese have three things at stake. First, a united China would remove a politically pregnant situation which doubtless appeals to them, as well as removing a lucrative market for loans with all the rights and privileges the latter usually carry with them. In the second place, Japan must give her own people something to think about other than their own condition—knowing that a peaceful, democratic, prosperous China will be almost sure to lead her own people to revolt against their heavy burdens—and realizing that a disorganized, weakened China is the best antidote to serve up to her own people to keep them contented and loyal. In the third place, Japan wants to get the North and South to decide on Tokio or other Japanese-controlled territory as the meeting place for their peace conferences.

This latter statement may need explanation. To the peace leaders here it is fairly clear. The foreign Powers, including Japan for self evident reasons, are beginning to show signs of disgust at China's not even being able to agree on the place for the conference. Under such conditions what chance would she have of being able to discuss and settle her internal difficulties? The North has refused to go to Shanghai, and the South has refused to go to Nanking—and neither have had any very *bona fide* reasons for their stand. The underlying reason is, however, that Japan has stood in the way, and has been able to conjure up sufficient difficulties to cause the desired delay.

The game is clear. Japan has been playing the one side off against the other. She has been making use, among other things, of the insistence on the part of the South for the settlement of constitutional matters first, and the insistence on the part of the North of the settle-

ment of their political differences. Her latest move in this game, just come to light, is in trying to bring about an agreement between the Northern Tuchuns headed by Tuan Chi-jui and the Southern military party. For this purpose she is supposed to be using one of the well-known Kuomintang leaders now in Shanghai, and there is considerable evidence that she is, all unbeknown to the other leaders of the Southern party, who are ready to negotiate at Nanking. Her aim in this is clear—the re-establishment of the military party in China—a united China to be sure, but more than ever under the yoke of militarism, which would result in conditions much worse than at present. The present strong control of the military party in Japan adds considerable might to this view. It is needless to suggest that the leader above mentioned—already in Japan's good graces, through whom she is trying to work—would be amply rewarded.

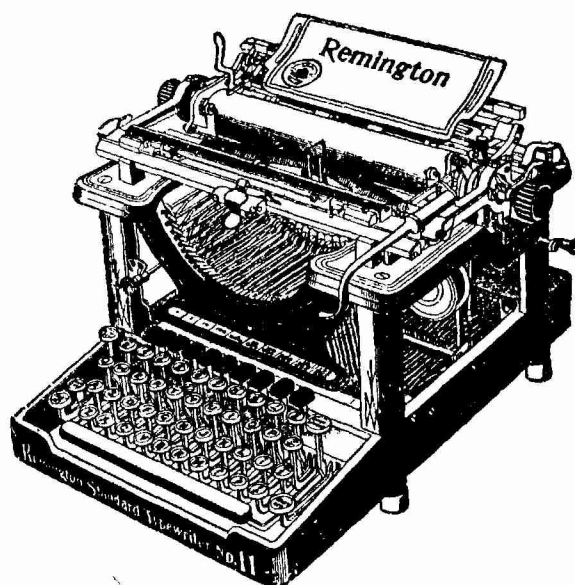
To summarize, then, what seems to be Japan's policy is, first, to prevent the North and South from deciding on the place for the peace conference, Shanghai or Nanking, let alone their getting to the point of calling the conference to order, to keep the country in the meantime in turmoil, to cause great disgust among the foreign Powers, to cause foreign intervention if possible, but before the latter actually happens, suggest to China, both North and South, that they go to Tokio or other place mutually agreeable to settle their disputes, which if foreign intervention were threatened, China would be only too glad to do. Tokio, and then what? It is needless to waste words.

Moreover Japan is not, according to information secured, relying wholly on her personal intriguing game, but she is also carrying on in China a propaganda against America and the Allies discounting the good feelings now existing between all the great Allies, and minimizing the part America played in the great European war. Is it not also quite evident that the Japanese interests in China are becoming much more jealous of America and Great Britain, particularly since the latter are now turning their minds and interests to affairs in China, in keeping with their ideas of democracy for the whole world. This jealousy, giving rise to distrust, is well indicated by a little known incident that is just coming to light as follows. A short time ago, a well known Briton from Peking, evidently representing British and American interests, made a trip to Nanking and Canton. He was followed to both places by an accredited Japanese government agent who demanded in each case the significance of the Briton's visit, and to learn what had taken place in his conferences at both places!

This is not all, but it is enough. It does really seem that Japan will soon have gotten enough rope in China to hang herself on completely.

It is the  
**Self Starting Remington**

All you have to do is insert  
the paper and write



It was the Remington Typewriter Company which created  
the modern profession of shorthand and typewriting.

This latest invention, the Self Starting Remington, gives  
this profession the most potent helper and labor saver it  
has received in many years.

Call and let us demonstrate  
**MUSTARD & CO.**

Sole Agents

22 Museum Road

Shanghai



# The Japanese Occupation of Siberia

BY GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY

THE Russians call Harbin a Chinese city and the Chinese speak of it as Russian, but it has become in truth a Japanese city. The main squares are occupied by Japanese troops who are busily engaged in storing away cases marked "military goods." Japanese have purchased all of the purchasable real estate in the city. Japanese merchants are in every shop selling—underselling all competitors. Japanese soldiers patrol every street. Fast automobiles rush to and fro carrying Japanese officers. The "Brownies" are everywhere. Harbin is an occupied city—and the Russians say that it is not friendly occupation.

At Kuanchentze I met some Russians who were riding on the miserable trains of the Chinese Eastern Railroad to Harbin.

"Vi, Amerikanetz?" they asked.

Yes, I am an American. What did I think of the Japanese? And then the shameful story was told—a story which I heard repeated on every side. I cannot vouch, naturally, for a single fact. I do not know whether anything that was told me and which I now repeat is true. But this is certain: from Changchun to Harbin, from Vladivostock to Omsk those stories are believed. They represent the attitude of the Russian mind to the Japanese occupation of Siberia.

When President Wilson issued his statement to the Russian people saying that the Allies would go to the rescue of the Czecho-Slovaks in Siberia and that this assistance would under no circumstances be an intervention—a selfish, land-grabbing intervention on the part of the Allies, the Russians breathed more easily. For months they had been hearing about intervention and much as the Siberians hated and feared the Bolsheviks, they feared their friends more. Would intervention mean the Egyptization of Siberia? Would it mean, what is so much worse, the Sinozation of Siberia? Would the Allies come in and grab concessions, would they load a permanent debt of shame and humiliation on the Russians for their assistance? Wilson had promised that it would not mean these things and the Russians took him at his word.

Then Japan began to unload men. They came in legions. They occupied every available nook and corner. They requisitioned food and supplies. Russians tell stories which remind one of Belgium during the German occupation: An old woman was in her kitchen. Some Japanese soldiers came in, took all the food she had and when she protested, beat her. Some Japanese soldiers came into a shop, demanded the articles they wanted, threw down a few kopecks which represented nothing like the price of the articles and walked out. A woman was walking along the street with some fowls. A Japanese soldier took them away from her and threatened to arrest her if she protested. An American sergeant stabbed a Japanese soldier because he saw him beating a woman. These stories repeating the same theme are heard everywhere, from men, women and children. "The Japanese steal the bread from our mouths," the Russians say.

Furthermore, they interfere in Russian politics. They at first supported Simeonoff, whom many consider a bandit pure and simple. They aided him financially

and strengthened his arm. While they were making him powerful, they were also arranging things with the Horvarth government and with the Vladivostock government. Each they promised support. By clever machinations, they brought about the quarrel between Horvarth and the Vladivostock group which ended in the total eclipse of the latter during Mr. Vologotsky's visit to the Far East. They then appeared to be in full agreement with the Omsk government but were ready to attack M. Avksentieff as a Bolshevik. When he fell, they took to praising Horvarth again and working against Koltchak. When Simeonoff and Kalmikoff rowed with the Dictator, they at first supported the former and later deserted them. Now they are opposing Koltchak—that is at the time of writing. Only the stars know whom and what they will next support, but the important fact is that they are keeping Siberia in a constant uproar, that they are preventing unity of action and that they are the great element of disturbance in the country.

The railroad situation, as is so well known, in Siberia is frightful, but its wretchedness is aggravated by Japanese interference. In the first place, it is Japanese opposition which has prevented the American engineers from improving the railroad in accordance with the agreement between the Root Mission and the Kerensky government. The American engineers are practically idle. They give the Russians any assistance asked for, but they cannot do very much without creating a feeling of unrest among the Japanese. At present four trains leave Vladivostock a week for Japan and one for each of the Allies. An American Red Cross train which was leaving for the Czech front was held up two weeks because the Japanese would not give it leave to proceed. The Y. M. C. A. cannot move about supplies unless they are sent from Japan. They remain piled up in Vladivostock.

Although the Allies cannot perform their proper war functions in Siberia, Japan is steadily pushing her economic penetration into the country. From Vladivostock and Changchun trains leave marked "military goods." These trains carry the wares of Japanese merchants. These goods are carried freight free and duty free. They are carried through ostensibly for the use of the Japanese troops, but Japanese soldiers do not wear ladies' gloves, corsets, small valises, stationery and other articles which appear seemingly from nowhere daily in the shops of Harbin, Harbarovsk, Tsitsihar, Chita and other cities. A Chinese compradore with whom I spoke about this, laughed at my astonishment. He asked me whether I wanted to see the goods. I said I did. He took me to a square opposite the largest department store in Harbin and showed me enormous quantities of merchandise, which he assured me was for civilian consumption. Yet the American Red Cross cannot get a train to succor the brave Czechs in the Urals! From Harbin to Changchun goods trains crowd the side tracks, all marked "military goods." I have been assured by Russian and American railroad men that all these trains contained merchandise for civilian consumption.

But all is not smooth with the Japanese. According to Russians, thousands of Japanese soldiers have died of pneumonia on the Amur. A Russian said to me, "God has given Russia the frost to defend her." The Japanese cannot stand the Siberian winter and they have been forced by that and by Wilson's Note to withdraw thousands of troops. But even more significant than the cold and the tremendous mortality is the

# International Banking Corporation

HEAD OFFICE : National City Bank Building, 55 Wall Street, New York

Capital and Surplus U.S. \$6,500,000

Undivided Profits U.S. \$1,713,000

H. T. S. GREEN, *President & General Manager*

LONDON OFFICE : 36 Bishopsgate, E.C.

SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE : 232 Montgomery Street.

## EASTERN BRANCHES :

CHINA : Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow,  
Hongkong, Canton

JAPAN : Yokohama, Kobe

PHILIPPINES : Manila, Cebu

INDIA : Bombay, Calcutta

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS : Singapore

DUTCH EAST INDIES : Batavia, Soerabaya

## WEST INDIAN AND CENTRAL AMERICAN BRANCHES :

REPUBLIC OF PANAMA : Panama, Colon  
REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA : Medellin

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC : Santo Domingo, San Pedro de  
Macoris Santiago, Puerto Plata.

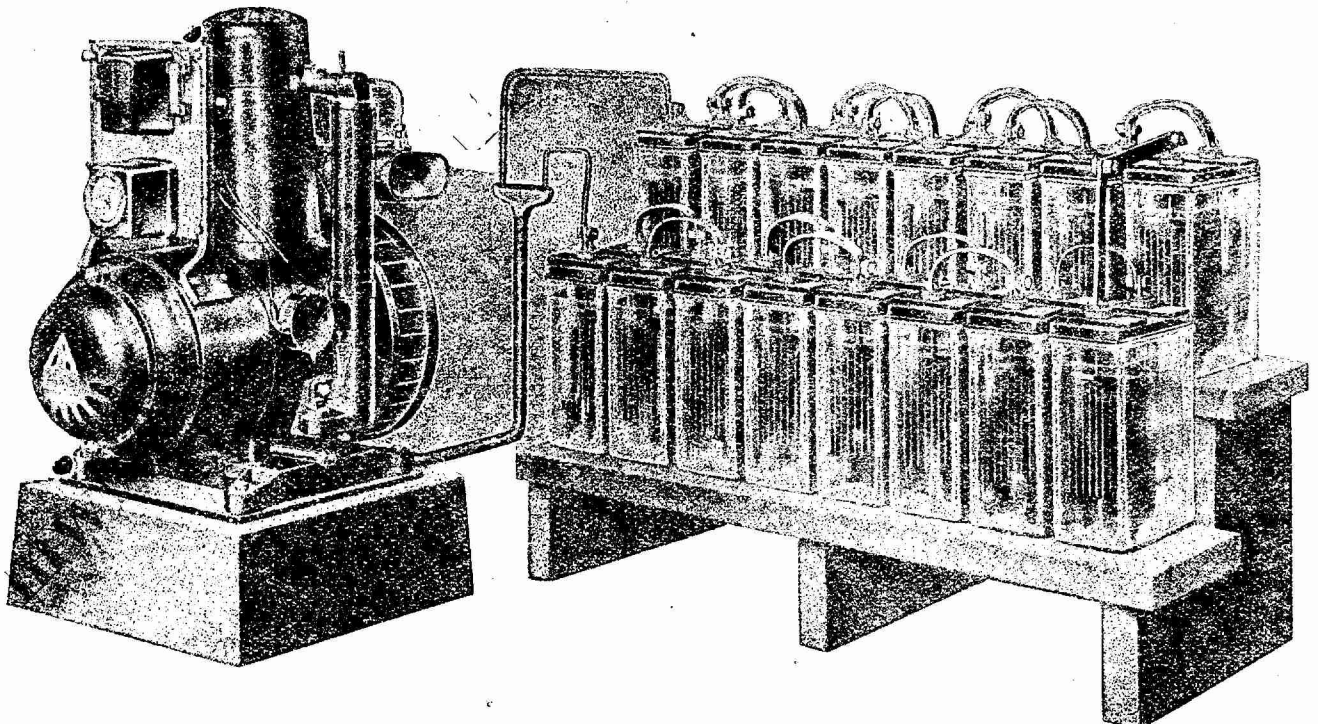
In addition to our own Branches, by reason of our close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, we are able to offer the facilities of its branches at Bahia, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Genoa, Montevideo, Moscow, Petrograd, Rio de Janeiro, San Juan, P.R. Santiago de Cuba, Santos, Sao Paulo, Valparaiso, Havana.

Chinese merchants and individual Chinese depositors are afforded every modern banking service at lowest rates.

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits taken on rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

# DELCO-LIGHT

Electricity for Everybody Anywhere



## A Complete Electric Plant

Operates on Kerosene Oil but gives four times the light.

Write and ask us all about it.

**FEARON DANIEL & CO. INC. SOLE AGENTS.**

Shanghai, Tientsin, Peking, Hankow, Harbin.

growing dissatisfaction of the Japanese soldier. He is underclad, undernourished. He sees the American soldier dressed in clothes that make a Russian civilian green with envy. The American soldier wears a very natty sheepskin coat, not unlike that formerly worn by officers, a warm fur cap, enormous fur gloves under which he has good Scotch woollen mits so that he can drop his fur gloves when he needs to without freezing his fingers. He has heavy woollen army socks and shoes that keep the water and damp out. He gets an enormous salary, the lowest soldier receiving about 330 roubles a month besides his food, clothes, lodging and tobacco. When off duty he finds plenty of recreation in the Y. M. C. A. huts. He is a free and healthy man.

The Japanese soldier wears a uniform that resembles in thickness the American summer dress. About his ears he has some rags and perhaps a bit of fur about his throat. He either has nothing or padded cotton gloves on his hands. He looks and is frozen all the time. He has practically no recreation except the carnal sort that Japan believes so necessary and that is done under corporal guard. He works all the time and gets a few sens a day. His rice meal is not sufficient against the northern frost and his hungry stomach embitters his soul and weakens his fighting spirit. I have been told by men who ought to know that Bolshevik propaganda in the Japanese army is very successful—that is, in Harbin and in Siberia men are paving the way for revolution in Japan. They say to the Japanese soldiers, "Look at the Americans. That's the way a republic treats its men. Look at their gloves, their shoes, their coats, their hats. Look at their amusements, their tobacco, their food. Look at your miserable selves." And the Japanese soldier is beginning to listen.

Tientsin, December 20, 1918.

## Notes from Peking

Mr. Cunningham (of the Standard Oil Company of New York, Newchwang) died of pneumonia last Saturday after a week's illness, says the *Manchuria Daily News*.

Kuo Chi-yun, of the cabinet, will be appointed chief secretary of the cabinet. This has been decided. Hsu Pao-heng will succeed him as chief of the Bureau for Appointments.

Paul R. Wright, who has been in Siberia as correspondent for the *Chicago Daily News*, has arrived in Peking from the North and is spending a few days at the Wagons-lits.

The Ministry of Finance suggests a new plan to increase the Stamp Revenue Tax by forcing foreign commercial circles in Peking to come under regulations similar to the Chinese.

Mr. and Mrs. David Lattimore, of the Peiyang University, Tientsin, announce the engagement of their daughter Katharine to Lieutenant Stanley M. Prouty, 15th United States Infantry.

That more Japanese troops are to be sent to Siberia replacing those who are now being withdrawn, is the current opinion among well-informed Japanese residents and officials here in the Capital.

The Friday Study Club met at the Women's College on Tung Shih K'ou yesterday. William Cullen Dennis discussed "Territorial Readjustments after the War." Many were present on the occasion.

Lieutenant O. Krebs, of the Royal Danish Navy, who was with Mr. Cramer, Danish Minister Resident on Special Mission, in Siberia in the capacity of secretary, has been attached to the Danish legation in Peking and will accordingly not return to Siberia.

Dr. Donald E. Baxter, superintendent of the China Medical Board of the Rockefeller Foundation, left for the United States on December 25. He expects to be away from Peking for four months.

Invitations are out for the marriage of Captain Floyd Hatfield, adjutant of the 15th U. S. Infantry, and Miss Celina De Champs, which will take place at Tongshan next Tuesday in the Masonic Hall.

H. D. Rodger, of the law firm Haskell & Rodger of Shanghai, and Mrs. Rodger arrived in Tientsin on Sunday and are visiting Mrs. Rodger's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. O. B. Power, for the Christmas holidays.

Dr. A. P. Peck has been awarded the 5th Class Chiao Decoration for his services to the flood refugees who crowded Tientsin in the autumn of 1917. He attended to the medical wants of the refugees established in the godowns of the Hamburg-America Line.

The great auditorium at Wesley Church in Tientsin was filled by the largest crowd in its history on December 25 for a Christmas entertainment. The program was made up by students from the different schools. More than a thousand persons attended.

Tsao Ju-ling and Lu Chung-yu, Minister of Finance and Director-General of the Currency Bureau, respectively, are understood to have determined to get on as fast as they can with the currency bureau scheme before Mr. Tsao is ousted from office. They have drawn up rules and regulations for the bureau.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Drysdale, of the American legation, gave a large dinner at the Wagons-lits on Christmas Eve, at which numerous members of the staff of the legation and various other persons were present. After dinner the party attended the Christmas Eve ball at the Hotel.

Yen Fan-sun, Fan Yuan-lian, Sun Tze-wen and Poling Chang, distinguished Chinese of Peking and Tientsin who for the past year toured the United States, have returned to Tientsin. Dr. P. C. Chang, acting president of the Nankai High School, went to Japan to meet them and accompanied them back.

M. Duboscqu, foreign editor of *Le Temps*, who stayed in Peking for some months, has left for Europe this week. During his stay in China, M. Duboscqu studied very thoroughly the whole political situation in the Far East, and it is understood that his impressions will appear in book form.

The Japanese government, according to the *Manchuria Daily News*, is desirous of concluding a Chinese-Japanese food alliance in due course of time, and negotiations for the import of Chinese rice to Japan are progressing between the Foreign Office in Tokio and the Chinese government.

General Yang Tseng-hsin, civil and military governor of Sinkiang, has reported to the government that commencing from the Third Year of the Republic (1914) up to the end of October this year, the total amount of losses sustained by the merchants and people on account of the European War is more than £11,000,000.

Yeh Kung-cho, former Vice-Minister of Communications, who is proceeding to Europe accompanied by Dr. C. C. Wang to study communications, left



# Chinese-American Company

**EXPORTERS—IMPORTERS—CONTRACTORS.**

**Cable address—CHIAM—all codes.**

|                          |                            |                          |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| <b>BOSTON</b>            | <b>NEW YORK</b>            | <b>SHANGHAI</b>          |
| <b>Weld Building.</b>    | <b>Woolworth Building.</b> | <b>2A-Kiukiang Road.</b> |
| <b>HANKOW</b>            | <b>PEKING</b>              | <b>KOBE</b>              |
| <b>20-22 Vakhovitch.</b> | <b>Fong Tchar Yuan.</b>    | <b>36 Nichi Machi.</b>   |

## 洋行 AMERICAN TRADING Co. 茂生

**Head Office 25 Broad Street, New York**

*Oriental Branches*  
Shanghai Tokyo  
Yokohama Kobe

**Shanghai Office: 53 Szechuen Road**

**General Cable Address: Amtraco**

*Agencies*  
Hongkong Tientsin  
Hankow Peking

**GENERAL IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS, ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS**

*Special Facilities for Handling Mill and Plant Supplies, Chemicals and Match Making Supplies, Factory Supplies, Iron and Steel Products and Railway Supplies.*

**AGENTS IN THE FAR EAST FOR:**

**TRUSCON STEEL Co., OF THE UNITED STATES (KAHN SYSTEM)**

**The Truscon Laboratories (Chemical Department)**

**Resident Engineer with American Trading Co., Shanghai**

**"Kahn System Fireproof Construction."**

**Kahn "Trussed Bars" and "Rib Bars."**

**Kahn Rib Metal and Expanded Road Mesh.**

**Kahn Steel Lath, Hy-Rib and Corner Beads.**

**Kahn Pressed Steel Beams and Studs.**

**Kahn Steel "Flore Tyles."**

**United Steel Sash—pivoted, sliding and casement.**

**Portable Steel buildings.**

**Concrete Inserts, Edge Protectors, etc.**

**Concrete road specialties.**

**Trus-Con Water Proofing Paste.**

**Trus-Con Alkali Proof masonry paints.**

**Trus-Con Industrial Wall Enamels.**

**Trus-Con Floor Hardeners and Floor Enamels.**

**Trus-Con steel sash putty.**

**Bar Ox inhibitive steel coatings.**

**Reinforcing Steel—Steel Lath—Chemical Products on Stock in Shanghai**

**STRUCTURAL DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES.**



Peking on the morning of December 25. The next day he left Tientsin for Japan, where he will stop for a few days prior to his proceeding to Europe.

The government has been informed that S. E. Lucas, assistant manager of the Bank of China, is shortly giving up the liquidation of the German Bank in Shanghai and returning to Peking. It is learned here that the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation has been invited to undertake the liquidation.

Frank Aust, professor of mechanical engineering at the Peiyang University, has been awarded the 5th Class Chiabo Decoration for his work in behalf of the flood sufferers in the fall of 1917. Richard T. Evans, professor of international law at the same university, was given the same honor.

Fritz Cramer, Danish Minister Resident on Special Mission, has received instructions to return to Denmark by way of the United States and left Peking on Friday in order to catch the s. s. *Venezuela* from Shanghai on January 2. He is accompanied by Soren S. Ostfeld, who acts as his private secretary *en route*.

The peace movement has of late been considerably hindered by the "tufei" trouble in Fukien and Shensi, as the Southern leaders have included the "tufei" under the command of Lu Chan-kuei and others as being under their protection, and objected to the suppression work started by the government troops.

Dr. J. H. Pyke has recently been elected honorary vice-president for life of the Rocky Point Association. He arrived in China late in the fall of 1873, crossing the Pacific in one of the earliest side-wheel steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and has completed his forty-fifth year of service in this country.

Ice-rinks at Peking are numerous this year. In addition to the regular stand-bys at the Peking and International Clubs and the American Legation Guard, the French Club has started a first class covered rink, whilst the British Legation Guard has opened an out-of-door rink in its compound. Even the Sikhs are taking to skating with great enthusiasm.

It is generally believed in official circles here that the Allied legations might forward another communication to China in the next few days, urging the immediate settlement of her internal problem, and further warning her that China would get no advantage from the peace conference in Europe if she does not quickly solve her internal problem.

The staff of the Italian legation in the Capital has been increased by the arrival of Carlo Pestalozzi, who has been appointed commercial attache to the legation. Mr. Pestalozzi has had considerable experience in matters relating to trade extension and will devote his whole attention to the furthering of Italy's trade with China.

General Hsu Shu-chen, or "Little Hsu," who recently returned from Japan, where he made some arrangements for further financing the Northern militarists in case the efforts to secure peace failed, left for Nanking on December 26 to confer with General Li Shun, military governor of Kiangsu, about peace and, nominally, to arrange for a settlement of the Fukien and Shensi problem.

Dr. George E. Morrison, Adviser to the President, left Peking for Japan, Canada, the United States and

England on December 26. While Dr. Morrison is travelling purely in the capacity of a private individual, it is understood that the Chinese Peace Delegation will have the benefit of his unofficial services in case it requires them. Dr. Morrison does not expect to return to Peking before next summer.

Chu Chi-chien, chief delegate, and the other delegates of the North to the Chinese internal peace conference entertained more than one hundred Chinese and foreign journalists on Thursday afternoon in one of the pavilions of the Central Park and held a conference with some of the delegation on the subject of the forthcoming conference. In the course of his speech, Mr. Chu expressed the hope that the journalists would mold public opinion by holding right and justice and fostering true sentiments for a permanent peace.

W. H. Gleysteen, of the Presbyterian Mission, who is executive secretary of the Peking Union University, and Dr. Howard S. Galt, of the American Board Mission, have returned from a journey to Nanking, where they went to confer with Dr. J. Leighton Stuart in regard to his accepting a call to the presidency of the Peking Union University. While Dr. Stuart has not yet consented to accept this appointment, he has agreed to come to Peking some time in January and discuss the appointment in detail with the board of managers of the University.

Peking, December 28, 1918.

## Who's Who in China



**Tsen Chun-hsuan, Opposition Leader**

General Tsen Chun-hsuan, a former resident of Shanghai and now a prominent leader of the opposition

# GOLOFINA "PERFECTO"

## *THE ARISTOCRAT OF CIGARS*



"PERFECTO"  
Actual Size.

A mild satisfying cigar with the  
pleasing flavor only obtained in  
West Indian Tobacco.

Golofina "Bouquet"—Indetical in quality  
but a little smaller than the "Perfecto."

A convenient size for odd moments.

*On sale at your Dealers and at  
all Clubs, and Hotels.*

## **British-American Tobacco Co.**

**Distributors.**

government at Canton, has recently come into the public limelight, and will play an important part in the forthcoming peace conference called to compose political differences between the North and South.

General Tsen is a provincial of Kwangsi, and his father, Tsen Yu-ying, was a famous Viceroy under the Tsing dynasty. After having received a good Chinese education from the Confucian school, General Tsen was appointed in June of 1892, through the influence of his father, sub-director of the Court of Imperial Entertainments. Six years later, he was made Financial Commissioner of Kwangtung. In December of the same year he was transferred to Kansu to be Financial Commissioner.

In September of 1900, General Tsen was promoted to be Governor of Shensi. The following year he was transferred to Shansi, where he also functioned as Governor for one year. In January of 1902 he was awarded the Yellow Jacket, the highest honor which the Imperial Family had in its power to confer, on account of the protection which he accorded to the Empress Dowager, who fled to Shensi from Peking during the Boxer rising.

In May of 1902, General Tsen was made Governor of Kwangtung. Shortly afterwards he was promoted to be Viceroy of Szechuan, which position he held until May of 1903. In November of the same year, he was appointed Acting Viceroy of Liang Kwang (or Kwangtung and Kwangsi).

In September of 1906, General Tsen was appointed Viceroy of Yunnan and Kweichow, but he did not proceed to assume office on account of a difference of political views with the ruling authorities. In March of 1907, he was appointed Viceroy of Szechuan. Likewise he did not take up this office.

On May 3, 1907, General Tsen was appointed president of the Board of Communications. In the same month he was, however, re-appointed Viceroy of Kwangtung and Kwangsi. He resigned this office on account of "ill-health" on August 12, 1907.

In September of 1911, General Tsen was ordered to proceed to Szechuan to suppress the railway agitation in that province in cooperation with the Viceroy, Chao Erh-feng. Before he left Hankow, the revolution of 1911, which resulted in the establishment of the Republic, had broken out. On October 14 General Tsen was appointed Viceroy of Szechuan to cope with the situation, but he did not accept the appointment. Later he was appointed Commissioner of Pacification for Fukien. In February of 1913, General Tsen was appointed Director-General of the Hukuang Railways, which position he resigned on June 17. The then President, Yuan Shih-kai, ordered that he be arrested on account of his alleged complicity in the rebellion of the summer of 1913.

Then he lived a life of retirement. Eight months ago he was invited by the leaders of the opposition government at Canton to help them. Thither he went, and the highest official position was given to him by the opposition government. He is chief of the political division of the Canton government.



## Week's News Summary

### CHINA

*December 29.* President Hsu Shih-chang telegraphs to the Tuchuns to discontinue the enrollment of troops which they had engaged in on an extensive scale, evidently with the intention that they would be allotted funds in accordance with the number of men to be disbanded when peace is consummated in China.

*December 30.* It is understood at Peking that President Hsu Shih-chang has drafted regulations to govern the separation of the civil and military administrations which he will promulgate after the conclusion of peace; the idea is to apply them in three stages: first to Shensi, Shantung, Honan, Hupeh, Mukden and Heilungkiang; secondly, to Fukien, Hunan, Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Yunnan, Kweichow and Szechuan; and thirdly to the remaining provinces.

### SIBERIA

*December 27.* The possible withdrawal of the Allies' expeditionary forces from Siberia evokes an expression of opinion from the Vladivostock press that this would be tantamount to handing over Russia to anarchy and the Germans.

*December 29.* The Municipal elections are held at Vladivostock despite an order from the Omsk government to postpone them pending the issue of new election regulations; the elections gave an unexpected victory to the propertied classes as the working classes withdrew their candidates at the eleventh hour and boycotted the election; only 4,100 votes were registered out of a possible total of 37,000.—French troops are landed in Odessa to put an end to local disorder.

### GENERAL

*December 23.* The death occurs in New York of Dr. Walter Hines Page, lately American Ambassador to Great Britain.

*December 26.* President Wilson, who is in London as the guest of King George, receives a vociferous welcome from the British public; Reuter's telegrams say that 2,000,000 Londoners lined two miles of streets decorated with flags and bunting as the President and his party proceeded on their way to Charing Cross station, where on a brilliantly decorated platform they were received by King George and Queen Mary and other notables.

*December 27.* President Wilson at 10 Downing Street, London, unveils the full-length oil portrait of George Washington which the Earl and Countess of Albermarle had presented to the British government to commemorate the entry of America into the war.—Frequent disorders occur in Berlin, the general nature of which may be understood from the fact that Dr. Liebknecht, the leader of the Extreme Socialists, occupies the Kaiser's bedroom at the palace while the Kaiser's private dining-room is bestrewn with the corpses of the sailors killed in recent fighting, while costly carpets are stained with their blood.—The ex-Empress of Germany, suffering from apoplexy and heart disease, is on her deathbed; the ex-Kaiser is also stated to be seriously ill, his ear disease being aggravated by the thought that it may spread to the brain.

*December 28.* British election returns to hand to date show that 82 Coalitionists (comprising 52 Unionists and 30 Liberals) and 40 non-Coalitionists (comprising 12 Laborites, 1 Irish Nationalist, 26 Sinn

Feiners and 1 Independent) have been returned; some of the remarkable features are that Mr. Asquith, who has represented East Fife since 1886, is defeated, as also have been Arthur Henderson, Labor leader, and Miss Christobel Pankhurst; the gain by the Sinn Feiners is remarkable, there having been only 6 of this party in Parliament at the recent dissolution.

*December 29.* The final election returns constitute a great victory for Lloyd George; the Coalition has an absolute majority over all other parties in the British House of Commons of more than 250 members; the only woman elected is a Sinn Feiner, but as this Irish party refuses to sit at Westminster the House of Commons remains exclusively male.

—Following great disorder in Berlin, General Molkenbuhr, a supporter of Dr. Liebknecht, is appointed Military Commandant of Berlin, the power of Herr Ebert and Herr Scheidemann being shattered to such an extent that a change of cabinet is probable; at the moment Herr Ledebour and Dr. Liebknecht are expected to form a new government.

*December 31.* President Wilson arrives in Paris from London and is scheduled to leave shortly for Italy.

*January 1.* U. S. Secretary of the Navy Daniels in a speech before the House Naval Committee states that unless the Versailles conference results in a general agreement to put an end to naval building it was his firm conviction that the United States should build the greatest navy in the world.

## America

It was announced that on December 1 consolidation of the services of the Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies under government control would be effective on that date.

Henry Ford has stated that he will retire from active participation in the management of the Ford Motor Company, with the intention to undertake the publication of a national weekly newspaper. Edsel Ford, son of Henry Ford, will take complete control of the Ford interests.

An increase of about 10 to 12 cents a hundred pounds, over the present express merchandise rates, was announced on November 20 by the American Express Company. The increases are due to increases in wages and become effective January 1. West of the Mississippi river, and South of the Ohio and Potomac rivers the merchandise rate has increased to 10 or 12 cents a hundred pounds and the increase in food rates will be about 75 per cent as much.

## Men and Events

L. Jacob, of the China & Java Export Company, has returned to Shanghai after an extensive trip in America.

The annual meeting of the American Company, S. V. C., was held in the United States Court room on Thursday, January 2.

It has been announced by the company that the Shanghai-Manila line of the Commercial Pacific Cable Company, which has been interrupted for some time, has been restored.

W. C. Sprague, manager of the Standard Oil Company for North China, departed for Manila on the s. s. *Nanking* January 1 for a brief trip. He was accompanied by Mrs. Sprague.

## Christmas Novelties

*Our Goods are Distinctive  
and Different.*

*It will be to your advantage  
to see them*

**Squires Bingham Co.**

*The Store of Quality.*

*Tel. C-4770*

*17a Nanking Road*

**R**EPUTABLE Firms interested in Doeskins Bristles, Feathers, Musk, Rhubarb, etc. are cordially invited to appoint us as their sole buying Agents in Szechwan Province.

**For particulars write to**

**WIDLER & CO.**

**Chungking, West China.**

**Bron 1915—Still Existing.**

Dr. George Sherwood Eddy will speak at the Sunday Service League at the opening service of the year at the Martyrs' Memorial Hall, 120 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, on Sunday afternoon, December 4, at 5 o'clock. There will be special music.

More than twenty local organizations will give a reception on Saturday afternoon, January 4, at the Chinese Y. M. C. A. in honor of the Peking government deputies sent here for the supervision of the burning of the opium stock.

Dr. G. Sherwood Eddy, foreign director of the Young Men's Christian Association, arrived in Shanghai on the s. s. *Nanking* on December 30 from America. He is accompanied by W. J. Hutchins, of the Y. M. C. A., who is on his way to India.

J. B. Powell, of Shanghai, this week received cabled information to the effect that his mother, Mrs. Flora B. Powell, died in Quincy, Ill., during the Christmas holidays. Mrs. Powell was sixty-two years of age and was born at Hamilton, Ontario.

According to an announcement of the Allied legations and the Chinese government during the last week, A. G. Stephen, manager of the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank, has agreed to take charge of the liquidating of the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank of Shanghai.



## Chinese Government Railway

### Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Peinlo) Line

The Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Peinlo) Railway often called the Lung-hai and Peinlo Line connects the main Shanghai-Tientsin lines with the Peking-Hankow line. It is 115 miles long and was financed principally by Franco-Belgian capital.

This line joins the Peking-Hankow Railway at Chenchow and an extension to Hsuechowfu on the Shanghai-Nanking-Tientsin line is contemplated. The line is franchised and has a capital of Mex. \$17,270,595 of which Mex. \$17,182,006 is paid up. The franchise for its construction was granted to the Compagnie Generale des Chemins de fer et Tramways de Chine. 260 miles of extension to Sianfu was originally granted to two Chinese provincial companies. The first Section of 115 miles was redeemed by the Chinese Central Government in 1914.

The amount at credit for the cost of the railway was Mex. \$16,537,779 and of this sum Mex. \$16,300,117 has already been disbursed. Passenger receipts for the first five years working were: Mex. \$273,489; \$303,960; (No record); \$482,097; \$537,313. Freight receipts in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. \$261,348; and Mex. \$274,960, and in 1914 and 1915 Mex. \$547,388; and \$485,377 respectively.

The general working expenses in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. \$465,179 and \$524,741 and in 1914 and 1915 were Mex. \$464,464 and \$606,426 respectively.

Further information regarding the line may be obtained by addressing the

**DIRECTOR GENERAL, LUNGHAI RAILWAY**  
Peking, China.

Yates M. Wang, Chancellor of the Chinese legation in Washington, D. C., has just returned to China with the body of his wife, who died in America several weeks ago of Spanish influenza. Before going to America Mr. Wang was engaged in newspaper work in Shanghai.

The newest thing in Shanghai companies is the Shanghai Brass Sign-Board Cleaning Company, with offices at 987 Broadway, and which offers to keep your brass sign-board in first class shining order for the moderate sum of fifty cents a month. Nothing is said regarding the par value of the stock in the new enterprise.

A reunion dinner of returned students was held at the Carlton Cafe on Friday evening, December 3, given under the auspices of the student bureau of the Chinese Y. M. C. A. The principal speakers during the evening were Dr. George Sherwood Eddy, Y. M. C. A. secretary, Professor W. J. Hutchins, of Oberlin College, and Charles S. Bishop, of the Y. M. C. A. of Kansas City.

The Committee on Public Information, 113 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai, expects to receive in a short time a number of mounted photographs of American Colleges and Universities. These photographs are intended for permanent display in mission and government schools. Those who wish to receive them should write at once to Carl Crow at the above address.

News was received of the death of Oswald Wilson Gott, who was a member of the faculty of St. John's University, Shanghai, for the past two years, and who recently went to America for the purpose of enlisting in army service. Mr. Gott's death was caused by an attack of influenza followed by

pneumonia. Mr. Gott came to Shanghai in September 1916, where he was instructor in the department of economics at St. John's University.

Thomas E. Breece, who was formerly connected with Tsinghua College, Peking, but who has been in America for the last two years doing graduate work at Harvard University and the University of Minnesota, returned to China on the s. s. *Nanking* December 30. He has been appointed head of the department of English in Peking University and in addition is planning to introduce courses in journalism. Mr. Breece is a graduate of the University of Missouri.

Professor W. J. Hutchins, of Oberlin College, Ohio, will address the American Song Service on Sunday, January 5, at the Palace Hotel at 5 o'clock. Professor Hutchins won national recognition in America through the writing a few years ago of a Code of Morals for American public schools. A prize was offered by one of the leading American magazines for a code of morals to be incorporated in public school instruction and out of several thousand competitors Professor Hutchins was awarded the first prize.

Prof. F. J. White, president of the Shanghai Baptist College, has prepared an interesting and useful pamphlet on the subject of "Growing Vegetables in the Yangtze Valley." The pamphlet, which represents ten years of experimentation on the part of Prof. White, gives detailed information, with time for planting, method of fertilization, cultivation, seeds, etc., of the following vegetables: Potato, pea, beet, lettuce, radish, parsnip, cabbage, cauliflower, corn, beans, tomatoes, eggplant, squash, turnip and chard. The pamphlet was mailed out by Prof. White in the form of a Christmas greeting for 1918.

A celebration to welcome the New Year and the new members of the World's Chinese Students' Federation was given at their home at 51 Bubbling Well Road, Shanghai, on Wednesday, January 1, at 8 p. m. Dr. Wu Chao-chu, son of Dr. Wu Ting-fang, Chang Chi, former Speaker of the Senate at Peking, and Chu Ching-lan, ex-Governor of Canton, were the principal speakers. In addition to Professor S. C. Li's magic, Miss Y. T. King's piano and T. C. Chow's Chinese music, the Federation School students and the Ai Kuo Girl's School also took part in the program.

The Foreign Trade Club of San Francisco held its second annual dinner on Wednesday, November 27, in the dining-room of the China Mail steamship *Nanking* in San Francisco harbor. 150 members attended and an equal number was unable to attend owing to the limited capacity of the ship's dining-room. The first speaker of the evening was Dr. C. H. Chu, Chinese Consul-General at San Francisco. He was followed by a number of Pacific coast business men who are interested in American trade in China. The motto of the Foreign Trade Club is, "American Managers and American Salesmen for American Business the World Over."

The Hangchow branch of the American Red Cross on December 29 unanimously passed resolutions of protest against the reported attempt of American brewers and distillers to establish their businesses in China after the American "dry" laws go into effect. Part of the resolution was as follows: "We believe that such action would work incalculable harm to American prestige and American interests in China;

that it would do much to nullify the results of the altruism of American diplomacy, education and missionary endeavor in China; and that it would represent rank injustice to foist on the weakness of China a business which has been outlawed in America." The resolutions are signed by Eugene E. Barnett, president, and Margaret Mack, secretary, of the Red Cross chapter.

A report in the form of a protest made by the Japanese Consul-General, A. Ariyoshi, on the Hongkew riots of last July appears in this week's issue of the *Municipal Gazette*. Mr. Ariyoshi, in a letter dated November 4, states that the Municipal Council's conclusions, together with certain statements appearing in the report on the Hongkew riots, are altogether unsatisfactory and tend to convey an entirely wrong impression regarding the various incidents in the regrettable disturbances. In a reply made by Mr. Pearce, Chairman of the Municipal Council, he states that the Council has given very careful consideration to the letter, but the Council cannot concur with the view that the report tends to convey a wrong impression but that, on the contrary, is considered full, frank and fair, and it is maintained that its views and recommendations are just.

The annual meeting of the American Association of China was held in the United States Court room on Friday, December 27. Officers for the coming year were elected and various reports for the past year were approved. A suggestion that the association publish an annual journal to be devoted to articles on subjects of an informing nature to Americans at home, was made by Julian Arnold, American Commercial Attache, who emphasized the fact that such a journal was needed and should be edited by a special committee of the association. The following officers were elected: W. S. Fleming, re-elected president of the association for the ensuing twelve months; Dr. W. T. Findley, vice-president; A. S. Goldsmith, secretary; and C. L. Seitz, treasurer. The members of the executive committee elected are: H. H. Arnold, J. W. Gallagher, Dr. S. A. Ransom, F. J. Raven, J. H. Dollar, Capt. H. E. Morton and Capt. W. I. Eisler.

## Women's Work

### Women and the Sovereign State

The rapid advancement made by women before the war and during the war the world over, in the political, industrial, religious, economic and social phase of life, has naturally caused one to look back into the past to gain information regarding this development. "Women and the Sovereign State," a series of articles published in book form, written by A. Maude Royden, who is also author of "The True End of Government," "Physical Force and Democracy," "Women and the Church of England," and part author of "Towards a Lasting Settlement," pertaining to the history of women, is intended to be a tentative contribution to the discussion of the problems thus raised in regarding our conceptions of the State, of the Church, of the Organization of Industry, of the Status of Women in the Commonwealth, and of many other things which have been directly challenged. It is planned to prepare volumes of these series in book form that will cover the main subjects relative to the function of the state. In looking back over the history of our race, women have been held to

## Chinese Government Railways PEKING-HANKOW LINE

### "The Road Through the Heart of China"

**T**HE Peking-Hankow Line, the most important section of China's overland route, enables tourists and travellers to get a glimpse of Old China, the train passing through magnificent scenery, traversing the great plains of Chihli, the central portion of Honan and the mountainous region of the eastern Hupeh province,

The Peking-Hankow route joins at Fengtai the main line of the Peking-Mukden Railway, by means of which this line is connected with the railways in Manchuria, Korea, Japan and Siberia, while steamer facilities at Hankow bring it into easy communications with the Yangtze River ports and Shanghai.

From the Capital of Hankow the journey occupies 34 hours, by the daily through train which is provided with up-to-date sleeping and dining accommodations.

Chikungshan Mountain (Summer Resort), not many Summer Resorts in China inland can bear comparison with the natural charming views that reward those who ascend the mountain of Chi Kung Shan whose summit stands at an altitude of 1930 ft. On reaching Sintien station, situated 110 m. from Hankow, a serpentine road climbs the mountain, on top of which are hundreds of beautiful bungalows awaiting vacationists. This popular resort is celebrated for its scenery, where an almost unbroken communion with nature can be enjoyed for a week at a time.

Hsi Ling or Western Tombs. With their present-day accessibility, there is now little excuse for visitors to Peking omitting a trip to the Western Tombs, undoubtedly one of the most impressive sights in China. The site of these beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs is close to Liang Ko Chwang station, 79 m. from Peking, which is reached by a Branch-line formerly built for the exclusive use of the Imperial Sovereigns when visiting the Tombs of their ancestors. The Western Tombs include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors and three Empresses, as well as those of a number of Princesses. The region is justly appreciated for the charming scenery surrounding the Imperial Tombs and is highly recommended to any one in search of the extraordinary and beautiful.

be naturally incapable of all citizenship, they are, nevertheless, indispensable and, according to the introductory chapter, though they also require "no high degree of virtue," they yet require both such virtue and such training as will prevent their failing in their duties. We shall not understand the relation of women to the state until we ask ourselves what these duties are; for the assumption of the state is, fundamentally, the Aristotlian one, that they cannot be citizens; that they are, nevertheless, indispensable for certain duties; and that it is both just and expedient to consider them in reference to those duties alone. These duties are the bearing of children, the state and motherhood, and how this duty has been overlapped by the controlling of the birth-rate, which was decreasing only too fast, and the statesman's care should rather be to encourage than to restrain the growth of the population. The discussions taken up are therefore devoted chiefly to women and her duties as a citizen. According to the old interpretation of marriage, the following is of interest: "The ancient Greeks considered marriage as a matter not merely of private, but also of public, interest. This was particularly the case at Sparta, where criminal proceedings might be taken against those who married too late, and against those who did not marry at all. The 'public interest' lay, of course, in the need for sons, and it was natural that in Sparta, which was pre-eminently the militarist state, the public interest should be specially keen. But everywhere the sense that children were an asset to the state has redounded in honor to the father of many sons. In Rome, the consul who had a greater number of children had

# Grand Hotel Kalee

Cable address, Kalee, Shanghai.

The only American Hotel  
in China.

130 Rooms, each  
with private bath

**BEST CUISINE IN TOWN**

Commodious lounge, reception  
rooms, etc.

**WHEN IN SHANGHAI  
STOP AT THE**

**GRAND HOTEL KALEE.**

precedence over him who had fewer, and the married consul took precedence of the unmarried. The candidate for office who had children was permitted to assume certain offices of state at an earlier age than the unmarried, and other privileges were bestowed on the married. Fines and disabilities were imposed on bachelors." However, motherhood is a woman's whole existence in the East and they have no world, no duties, and no rights outside the walls of their homes, while the women in the more modern West have been given a part in life to share in the industrial, political, educational, social and religious world.

## American Woman's Club Entertains for Sailors and Soldiers

More than 300 American and British sailors and soldiers were entertained in Shanghai upon their arrival here on the s. s. *Nanking* on December 30. They were conducted on a sight-seeing trip through the native city by representatives of the Navy Y. M. C. A. and given a tiffin at the Carlton, after which a supper was served at the Town Hall by the American Woman's Club of Shanghai. A short entertainment by Miss Mary McConnell, Mr. Perry, Mr. Glemby and several of the sailors was given, after which there was dancing. Mrs. W. H. Lunt, president of the club, gave a brief talk, extending a welcome to them, and addresses were also made by Consul-General Sammons, of the American Consulate, and C. M. Bishop, of the Kansas City, Mo., Y. M. C. A. Among those present

during the evening were the following: United States Consul-General Thomas Sammons, Judge Charles S. Lobingier, of the United States Court for China, and Mrs. Lobingier; E. C. Pearce, Chairman of the Municipal Council; Lady Fraser, wife of the Consul-General for Great Britain; and A. G. Stephen, manager of the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank. More than 200 Shanghai ladies were present.

## Women and Events

The American Woman's College Club of Shanghai gave a buffet supper at the home of Mrs. W. H. Lacy, 10 Woosung Road, on December 31 at 7.30 p. m. An informal meeting was held and the evening was spent in playing games and the singing of college songs.

The Columbia Country Club, 50 Route Doumer, Shanghai, held a reception for its members and their friends from 4 to 6 o'clock on New Year's Day, January 1, 1919, and a musical dinner and dance on Thursday evening, January 2.

Invitations have been issued for a Military Ball to be given by the U. S. Navy at the Carlton Cafe, Shanghai, on Wednesday, January 8.

The "Christmas Carol," adapted from Charles Dickens' original story, was given by twenty-six students of the Eliza Yates' School for Chinese girls in the Union Church Hall on Friday afternoon, January 3, at 5.15 o'clock. The admission price was \$1, and the object of the entertainment was to raise money for the relief of the Siberian orphans. Mrs. Ayscough, secretary of the Allied War Relief Association, gave a brief talk describing the condition of the children.

According to news received from London, Princess Patricia of Connaught has been betrothed to Commander the Honorable Alexander Ramsay, D. S. O.

A woman by name of Kimura Hide, 54 years old, living at Hiroshima, Japan, has been arrested for baby-farming. It has been alleged that she has adopted a number of babies, and murdering them, being paid for the act.

About eight provincial women's clubs in the Philippines with a total membership of 800, including the leading women in the communities, have endorsed the cause of woman suffrage in the Islands, according to a report received from the provinces.

According to news received, Miss Ruth Law, one of America's foremost aviatrix, is *en route* to the Orient, planning to give exhibitions in China, Japan, India and Siam. In 1916 Miss Law made records in Chicago and New York, holding the record of 950 miles in 9 hours; also the loop-making record of 15 somersaults at a height of 5,000 feet.

The State of Louisiana defeated the Woman Suffrage Amendment to its Constitution on Election Day by less than 2,000 votes. As Louisiana is the first Southern State to hold a referendum on suffrage, its defeat by so slight a margin was felt by the Woman Suffrage Association members to be a distinctly encouraging sign of the gain in the suffrage sentiment

Send your Friends at Home  
Silk & Lace Goods  
For The New Year

If you wish to save your money and buy a nice present  
for your friends, now is your opportunity to call on

**Loau Kiu Chwang**

P. 128. Nanking Road

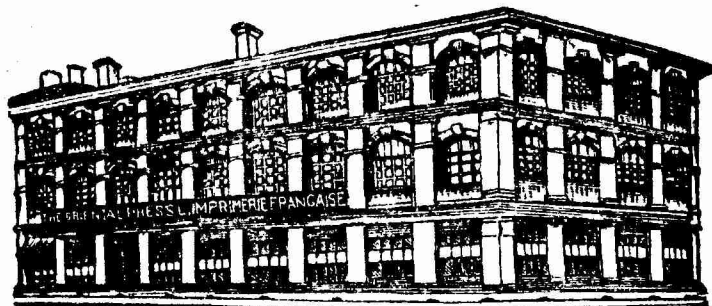
**THE ORIENTAL PRESS**

PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS, BINDERS, PUBLISHERS

We are equipped to produce at short notice any kind of printing matter  
from 50 visiting cards to a daily newspaper or a book of any size.

**Our Specialty is Office & Bank Supplies of all kinds**

Lithographed Posters & Calendars supplied in any quantity: Designs and prices prepared on request.



View of the Oriental Press Offices and Works and home of Millard's Review

**AGENTS FOR**

**Pacific Ports**, the important publication of Frank Waterhouse & Co.,  
Seattle, U. S. A. This book of information contains material that  
should be in the hands of exporters and importers and shipping firms  
having connections in China or the Far East. It is a book of  
four hundred and fifty pages and is conveniently bound. The 1918  
edition is now ready for distribution at Gold. \$3.00 net. Apply to,

**The Oriental Press, 115 Avenue Edward VII Shanghai.**



throughout the South. The amendment carried at all points in the State outside of New Orleans.

The wedding took place on Tuesday evening, December 31, at the Shanghai American School of Miss Ruth Yeomans, who has recently arrived from America, and Arthur E. St. Clair, formerly of the faculty. More than fifty people attended and the ceremony was performed by the Rev. M. T. Stauffer, of the China Continuation Committee, Shanghai, and J. E. Jacobs, representing the American Consulate. Francis W. Gill, of the American School, and Miss Bertha Allen, of Foochow, attended the bride and bridegroom. Mr. and Mrs. St. Clair departed for Peking where they will take up language study preparatory for missionary work in Foochow.

On November 13 the will of the late Mrs. Margaret Olivia Sage, who was the widow of Russell Sage, was filed for probate, disposing of an estate valued at about \$50,000,000. Of this, G. \$8,000,000 was bequeathed to her brother, Joseph Slocum.

M. C. P.

## Far Eastern Press Opinion

### The Allies and Race Prejudice

*By Masami Oishi, formerly leader of the Kenseikai Party*

The attention of the world is not unnaturally centered on the proposal as to a League of Nations brought forward by President Wilson, and speculation is rife as to the principal conditions under which the League is to be formed. It is somewhat surprising, however, that Mr. Wilson, who stands for the vindication of justice and humanity, has so far not said a word about the removal of race discrimination. It would be no exaggeration to say that the race question is one of the most important conditions upon which a League of Nations should be formed, inasmuch without a satisfactory solution of the race problem a permanent peace of the world can hardly be guaranteed. In order to place the peace of the world on a secure and permanent basis it is essential that race discrimination as it obtains at present should be removed and the treatment of colored people put on the same footing as white people. That colored people have been suffering much injustice and oppression at the hands of whites and that they have contributed their quota in the vindication of justice and humanity in the war needs no recapitulation. It is scarcely conceivable that white people should still stick to their discrimination of colored people at a time when the world is called to the task of establishing permanent peace for the happiness of mankind. Racial strife has been at the bottom of most of international troubles and it is likely that this state of affairs should continue in the future even under the best of conditions. If the world is to witness another Armageddon it is more than probable that it will be caused by the race question. In such circumstances, the importance of a fundamental solution of the race problem in relation to permanent peace in the world may well be imagined. There may be some reasons which prevent President Wilson from referring to the question of race discrimination but it may be said that much of the race prejudice as manifested in America is based on nothing more substantial than mere sentiment. It would be the height of injustice, however,

that millions of colored people should be discriminated against and made to suffer and the peace of the world endangered just because white people find it inconvenient or inexpedient to discard their sentiment against colored people. In view of the great importance of the question at issue not only for the Japanese but for all colored people at large it is rather surprising that the matter is not receiving wider attention of the Japanese than it is. We have no doubt that Marquis Saionji has studied the problem in all its bearings and is going to bring it forward at the peace conference.

### Is America Awake?

*From the "Yorozu" (Tokio)*

The *Yorozu* editor praises America and the Americans for their awakening, because of the European War in which they participated. But he wants to know whether America's awakening will be a thorough-going one. Will the Americans retain the spirit which was exhibited during the war, namely that there is something more valuable than money, after the war is over? America intends to continue the expansion of her navy. What does she want such a big navy for? She is trying to build up her merchant fleet. She tried to beat England at that game and has a history of defeat. Will she not fail again? England imagines that ten years hence all the American ships will be sold to England. America has many defects in her system, political, commercial and otherwise. If profits to herself alone are considered the honor which America won to-day will be hurt. Is America's awakening a thorough-going one? We shall see in her attitude in future.

### Chinese View of Japanese Democracy

*From the "Min Kuo Jih Pao" (Shanghai)*

The principle of democracy is making irresistible progress all over the world. In prominence it occupies the same level as the League of Nations idea. Even in the imperial domain of Japan a light has begun to shine. A report of the Kung Tung News Agency states that in Japan a movement has been started to oppose the efforts to maintain the existing form of government. The report is so meager that little information is secured. It is clear, however, that in Japan a party has sprung up to oppose the movement, whose purpose is to change the present form of government in Japan. Japan is well known for her internal unity. It is therefore not a small accident for such a struggle to exist. It is not for us to say whether Japan should change her present form of government but we are sure that our neighbor is making progress towards democracy in harmony with the general drift of the world.

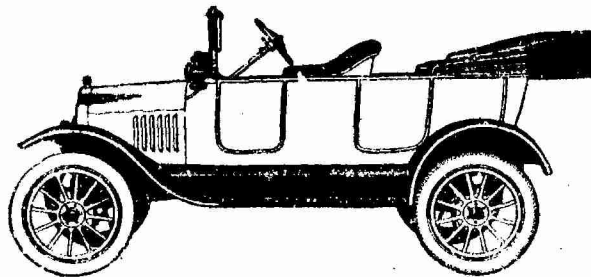
### No Peace If Japan Dominates China

*From the "Peking Times" (Chinese)*

The aggressive policy of Japan in China is opposed to this great war aim, "To make the world safe for democracy." Her program in China is purely imperialistic. If democracy is going to win in this world war, Japanese imperialism must either give way or it will mean another war between democracy and imperialism. On the other hand, if unfortunately imperialism should win in this war, the domination of China by Japan will arouse the leaders of imperialism to be jealous of her, which leads either to the partitioning of China or a great war in the Far East as a result of national rivalry. So the domination of China by Japan will never preserve peace in the



# THIS YEAR Purchase a Ford Car!



Among your resolutions for 1919 include the purchase of a Ford car. There is nothing that will help you in your business, in your outlook on life and your general efficiency than the possession of a Ford Car.

Owing to the crowded and congested condition of the streets of Shanghai and the average Chinese city, there are few cars indeed, that surpass the Ford for convenience and low cost of operation and low initial cost.

Another important point to consider is the ease of operation for native chauffeurs. Almost anybody can soon learn to drive a Ford car and its mechanism is proof against injury providing the ordinary precautions of oiling and cleaning are taken care of.

In spite of the burden the war placed on practically all industries, the Ford factory has been able to keep up practically its normal supply and at the same time manufacture thousands of submarine chasers, trench helmets, and other equipment that helped to eliminate the Huns.

The Ford now stands ready for the burdens and responsibilities of Peace and Reconstruction, just as it helped in the supply department, hospital corps and other departments in the great fight for Democracy and Righteousness.

Touring cars, T's. 825. Orders should be placed at once.

**SOLE AGENTS**

**DODGE & SEYMOUR (CHINA), LIMITED**

Telephone, Central 322

89-91 Rue Montauban, SHANGHAI

future. China has been struggling for a place in the new world. In the name of justice and right she should not be interfered with and hindered in her development. She wants not interference, but friendly help that she may take her place among the people of the world and that in the new world of democracy she may make her contribution to civilization! A fair chance and a friendly hand: that is peace; that is justice; that is democracy.

## How the Japanese View American Enterprise in the Far East

THE *Asahi* contrasts America's activities in the Far East with Japan's inactivity and dilatoriness and describes in detail what America is doing. When the American government decided to aid the Czechoslovaks and to mobilize in Siberia, it also decided to give economic and moral aid to the inhabitants of that country. It is studying assiduously how it may carry out such assistance. Recently, the editor was informed, the American War Trade Bureau announced the establishment of a Russian section, which will be under the direction of the President of the United States, to prosecute the work of aiding Russians in strengthening and improving their economic conditions. The Russian section is capitalized at \$5,000,000, all the shares are owned by the American government, and paid for out of the reserve fund of the government. From the nature of the work of the Russian section, it is gathered that whereas it professes to aid Russia it likewise aids in furthering Russian-American trade, by exchanging American manufactured goods with Russian and Siberian raw material. The Russian section owns three steamships which are plying between the Pacific coast of America and Vladivostock. The section also gives financial aid to business men of America who are engaged in export trade with Siberia by acting as an intermediary in securing capital for them, as well as by making settlements with credits obtained by sale of raw material from Siberia in America.

But America's activity is not confined to that. Measures for establishing a fundamental plan for financial facilities are consistently contemplated. There is the Asia Bank whose establishment was announced some time ago. It is a bank for the Far Eastern trade of America and is well supported by powerful banks in that country. At Shanghai there will be a big branch of the bank, which in reality will be the main office, with other branches in Peking, Tientsin, Mukden, Harbin, Vladivostock, etc. Other places will have branches in course of time. Its capital is \$2,000,000—rather too small for such an undertaking. But it is backed up by the Guaranty Trust Company and other powerful banks, so that the capital can be increased at any time if necessary. Charles Sabin, president of the Guaranty Trust Company, is also the president of the new bank, and William Lane, who is actively engaged in getting the business of the new bank started, is the vice-president of the Guaranty Trust Company. America is thus very active indeed. Is not Japan,

which is geographically in a more advantageous position than America, lagging behind America? Only when America announced her plans of aiding Russia, Japan "bowed to the dust raised behind" by America and established the Siberian Economic Aid Commission. This commission has been holding many conferences, but it has not yet done anything of practical service to improve trade with Russia. The plan of facilitating finance with Russia has been abandoned. The war is now over and we are in the period of economic activity. Russia and Siberia are still in a chaotic condition. But those countries will be a stage for Japan's economic activities in future. The authorities and the business men should get things going at once.

## How Chinese Officials "Bleed" New Industries

The *Canton Times* in a recent issue complains that officials are in the habit of advising the establishment of industries, only to bleed them to death so soon as they begin to make headway. No respect is paid to persons or parties. First the Canton paper cites the China Merchants' Steamship Co. as an undertaking which has "proceeded at a snail-like pace" since "the officials insisted on controlling it." Officials in the South are next dealt a few hard blows, being charged with setting up rules and regulations for taxing antimony and regulus "not only at the mines or smelters, but along the route of transportation to the port of shipment—with the result, that owing to the taxes being paid not once but several times on the same cargo, it became at last impossible, when prices dropped, for the antimony industry to continue." Similarly the officials are accused of taxing the wolfram industry. When the South-western provinces formed a federation the old evils of the administration in the North were to disappear, as were those obtaining in Manchu days in the Republican utopia, but did not. Long since many in Canton have recognized that there are militarists in the South as well as in the North, and now that taxation is oppressive the long-headed Canton merchants may be depended upon to fight against it to some purpose.—*"North China Daily News."*

## Importance of Improving the Shanghai Harbor

*The following interesting comment on the plans for improving the Shanghai harbor appeared in the Bulletin of the China Club of Seattle for November 6:*

The Whangpoo Conservancy Board issues an interesting report on the future development of Shanghai harbor. A limitless expansion of commerce is foreseen following the establishment of stability in government in China, with trade multiplying many times in a decade. Railways will open all China, connecting with India, Egypt and Europe. Wages and the standard of living will eventually be substantially the same as with Europeans, with corresponding increase in purchasing power. Economical handling of the vast volume of commerce resulting will call for bigger ships

than ever known. At the International Navigation Congress, Phila., 1912, belief was expressed that 1927 would see ships of 75,000 tons displacement, 1,600 feet long, 160 broad, and 48 to 50 feet draft. Shanghai having only 26 to 28 feet of water at high tide would be outclassed 20 years hence as a leading ocean port. The harbor must be deepened at whatever cost. The Report advocates great locks in the Whangpoo River, and scouring a deep channel through the Yangtze shoals far out to sea. The cost could be met, it is said, only through the goodwill and cooperation of other nations. The corresponding world port for this end of the line is being provided by Seattle.

#### Ewo Cotton Mill pays Tls. 17 per Share

J. Johnstone, head of the firm of Jardine, Matheson & Company, presided at the twenty-third annual general meeting of the Ewo Cotton Spinning & Weaving Company held December 30, and in his address to the shareholders stated that during the first six months of the past year record profits were made in spinning but during the summer months half of this profit was lost due to the high price of cotton, the disturbed state of the country, and the insecurity of goods in transit from robber bands; however, towards the close of the year cotton again became cheaper and better prices were obtained for the mill's products, so that the total profits for the year amounted to Tls. 564,410.74. Mr. Johnstone added the information that since the weaving department was inaugurated eight years ago a total of Tls. 107 per share in dividends had been paid—an average of 26.75 per cent per annum. Among the resolutions passed was the payment of a dividend of Tls. 17 per share, the granting of a bonus of Tls. 15,000 to the mill staff, and the payment of Tls. 5,000 to war funds.

#### The Han-Yeh-Ping Coal and Iron Company

The Han-Yeh-Ping Coal & Iron Company, the largest industrial undertaking in China under purely native auspices—a consolidation of the Han Yang iron-works, the Ta Yeh ore fields and the Ping Hsiang coal mines—held its tenth annual general meeting in Shanghai December 9, when representatives of the Ministries of Communications and of Commerce were present and also the Chief of the Kiangsu Bureau of Industry. Li Po-hsing, vice-chairman, presided in the absence of Sun Pao-chi. The report showed a substantial balance for the year but owing to the difficulty of securing additional machines to meet the demand caused by the war the mines were unable to take the fullest advantage of the opportunities. The chairman informed the shareholders that the new machines were expected to arrive very soon while the new furnace at Tayeh would be ready for work early next year. The prospects for securing the Linhsiang mines in Hupeh and the Chengmenshan mines in Kiangsi were very good. There was no hope of the price of iron going up any more but iron would continue to be in demand. The year's profits were about Tls. 3,486,000. It was estimated that the net profits this year would be greater than the previous year. The board of directors recommended that dividends at the rate of

\$5.40 a share should be paid to the extra special shares, \$5.20 to the special share, and \$5.00 for each ordinary share. After deducting a further 10 per cent for the bonuses to the employees there would remain a net profit of 1,989,000 (approx). This would reduce the total debts of the company to approximately Tls. 1,730,000.

The report and recommendations were unanimously approved by the shareholders. A letter from the shareholders' society was then read to the shareholders meeting, recommending that Sheng Kung-pao, the former director-general of the company, be remunerated at the rate the next director-general is to be paid. According to this basis of calculation a sum of \$400,000 would be due to the family of the ex-director-general. As the family of Mr. Sheng had firmly refused to accept this sum it was proposed to erect a statue in memory of Mr. Sheng. It was then proposed and carried that the money be used for the erection of the statue as well as for the building of a Han-Yeh-Ping club as a place of meeting, the money to be drawn from the surplus funds in amounts necessary for the requirements from time to time. It was also agreed that Sheng Tse-cheng, the present director, son of the ex-director, should have complete right to decide how the money is to be spent.

#### Commercial and Financial Notes

The old-established business of Walter Nutter & Company at Shanghai has been purchased by George McBain as from January 1, 1919.

The exports of the Philippine Islands increased from Pesos 40,000,000 in 1909 to Pesos 270,000,000 in 1918 and the imports in the same period increased from Pesos 40,000,000 to Pesos 190,000,000.

A recent comparison of food prices prevailing in the United States in 1918 with those prevailing five years ago show that the purchasing power of the American dollar has shrunk to G.\$0.55 in most of the large American cities.

In order to stabilize exchange during 1918 the American government arranged credits with the following countries: India, unlimited; Argentine, G. \$100,000,000; Bolivia, G. \$25,000,000; Spain, Pesetas 250,000,000; and also with the following countries for amounts not stated: Chili, Peru, Uruguay and Switzerland.

A report from Milwaukee, U. S. A., tells of plans to utilize great munition works for making dyes similar to those manufactured in Germany are being carried out. The Barksdale plant, near Bayfield, already has been equipped with machinery for the manufacture of dyes and acids. This is one of the Du Pont powder factories.

There are now nearly 200 American firms engaged in the manufacture of aniline dye products as compared with six firms in August 1914. Prior to the war America imported annually 25,000 tons of aniline colors, of which 25,000 tons came from Germany. The present yearly production of aniline colors in America used in the textile, paper, leather, ind and allied industries is close to 30,000 tons, thus showing



that America in not only filling her own needs, but has an increasing margin for export.

The new Anhan Steel Works now under construction by the South Manchurian Railway is located midway between Chienshan and Lishan, the latter place being near the Anshanchan iron field which is to supply the ore to the new works. The company will begin with two smelting furnaces with a capacity of 150,000 tons a year of pig iron which, with scrap iron and steel, are expected to produce 150,000 tons of steel manufactures.

According to a recent compilation of the National City Bank of New York, issued on November 12, the foreign trade of the United States for 1918 would reach the enormous total of G. \$9,300,000,000, as compared with G. \$9,185,000,000 for 1917, the former high mark of America's foreign trade. The same estimates place the imports into America at G. \$3,100,000,000 and the exports at G. \$6,200,000,000. The excess of exports over imports for the entire four and one half years of the war are placed at G. \$11,000,000,000 or more than that of the entire forty years preceding the war.

In rather sharp contrast to the average run of Shanghai rubber companies, the Ayer Tawah rubber Company, whose ninth annual general meeting was held December 27, is in a most prosperous condition and the balance sheet for the past year shows a profit of no less than 21 per cent; however, having in mind the unsettled state of the rubber industry, the meeting approved of a course suggested by the directors of paying a dividend of only 10 per cent, the balance of profit of about twenty-five thousand taels being carried forward. The meeting was presided over by Leslie J. Cubitt and R. N. Truman was reelected a director.

According to the *Manchuria Daily News* of December 23, Capt. Morozumi, of the Military Motor Car Corps, of the Osaka Division, with 94 officers and men, negotiated a successful trip from Changchun to Harbin with three passenger and twenty-five goods motor cars, the latter being fully loaded with freight. The party started from Changchun at day-break on December 10 with the mercury at 30 degrees below zero. Sundry obstacles on the way were overcome and the party reached its destination on December 14 at 4 p. m. The distance covered is 150 miles, and the successful experiment has given many valuable eye-openers.

More than 150,000,000 American silver dollars have been taken from the Treasury vaults in the last few months and melted into bullion for export to India and other Oriental countries, where large quantities of silver for small coins were needed to pay soldiers and for trade. A Treasury report to-day showed that the fund of 490,000,000 silver dollars in the vaults six months ago has shrunk to \$338,368,000. As fast as the dollars were melted down, silver certificates, based on coin, were withdrawn from circulation and their place has been taken largely by new \$1 and \$2 Federal Reserve notes, the only strictly war time currency of the nation. In the last month the melting has gone on at the rate of \$4,000,000 a week. The silver has been shipped across the continent to Pacific ports secretly from time to time in heavily guarded express trains.

## At the Shanghai Hotels.

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: E. B. Williams, Jr., Hankow; Liang Chi Chao, Peking; C. C. Chang, Peking; Liu Cheong Cheh, Peking; Y. L. Hsia, Peking; Zang Vi Sin, Peking; Ziang Han Bin, Peking; T. Yavdinsky, Tsingtao; Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Dodge, Shanghai; P. G. Hoar, Shanghai; W. J. Black, Nanking; L. W. Martin, New York; R. L. Chenoweth, Hankow; C. Jacobsen, Hankow; Miss E. Foboleff, Hankow; F. Cramer, Peking; S. Ostenfeld, Peking; C. V. Syms, Wuhu; N. O. Myerster, Copenhagen; B. Blis, Christiana; H. C. Gunde, Christiana; L. J. Griffin, Yokohama; Packhurst, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. B. E. Read, Boston; W. Heppell, Manila; E. H. Teal, Manila; G. L. Walker, U. S. M.; G. Hoorler, Yokohama; E. Ticorid, Yokohama; Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Lamb, San Francisco; F. Young, Seattle; T. B. Shefts, Tientsin; Ziterman; Spetzyn, Harbin; P. L. Ma; N. G. Konsnetzoff, Yokohama; G. G. Konsnetzoff, Yokohama; A. G. Boldin, Yokohama; N. Segal, L. G. Matthews, Tientsin; O. Lepe; Capt. Geo. Crams; Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Wheelwright, Portland; A. N. Metcalfe, Chinwangtao; Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Babcock, Soochow; Mrs. Marshall Martin, Yokohama; B. Indkins, Kobe; N. Schnohoe, London; Mrs. P. Mason; R. A. White, Peking; Mr. and Mrs. J. Wanffer, Yokohama; E. F. Frain, Kobe; H. Pangood, Kobe; J. E. Fouts, U. S. A.; M. C. Shirley, U. S. A.

The following guests have registered at the Palace Hotel during the week: L. Keans, Soochow; Y. H. Gwynne, Peking; J. Derville, Peking; C. Gimbel, Local; C. Philip, Local; Mr. and Mrs. A. Collins, London; C. A. Severin, New York; W. R. Darchy, New York; Mrs. W. R. Darchy and children; R. Gestland, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. Todd, Hongkong; C. G. G. Pearson; J. T. Read, Hankow; C. Brooke, Yokohama; D. M. Beerse, Peking; R. W. Beers, Peking; Mary Shatare, Harbin; Lt. Agg-Large, Vladivostok; Lt. Williams, Vladivostok; Mrs. G. G. Nielsen and children, Kobe; P. Powell, Local; M. S. Conception, Local; A. W. Hay, Portland; F. M. H. Halman; Lt. E. R. Engley, India; J. A. H. Brown, India; H. W. Dean, Local; Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Hill; H. Flincerge, Vladivostok; T. Broulaxoff, Vladivostok.

The following guests have registered at the Grand Hotel Kalee during the week: W. R. H. Dick, Peking; J. Levin, Harbin; B. J. Smith, Hankow; B. Rubinstein, Hongkong; W. H. Crandall, Hankow; Cap. A. Sommerville, Japan; R. Merz, Tientsin; Chas. Muller, Tientsin; Mr. and Mrs. Grumbeeg, Harbin; Mr. and Mrs. Gottschack, Harbin; Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Regime, Peking; G. T. Sargent; Mr. and Mrs. Kasachkoff, Harbin; Mr. and Mrs. Bernholz, Chinkiang; Wm. Golding, New York; D. W. Deshler, Peking; A. P. Tucker; A. Blanckensea; Mrs. M. Clarke, Hongkong; S. Lord, Hongkong; Chang Ying Tang, Tientsin; Mr. and Mrs. Mindalevitsh, Harbin; A. Konietzky; Mr. and Mrs. Naida; H. Powell; J. J. Smiddy, Honolulu; S. F. King, Soochow; C. W. Bishop, New York; V. Lujebil, Yokohama; Mr. and Mrs. E. Forrister Jones, Austria; Master Jones; Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Gibson; Miss. E. Eobobex; T. H. Day.

## New Books and Publications

### Germany and Turkey

*Ambassador Morgenthau's Story*, by Henry Morgenthau. New York: Doubleday, Page & Company. U. S. \$2.

For a long time the majority of Americans have been convinced that Turkey's participation in the war was only a part of the Pan-German scheme mapped out at Berlin, that the so-called "Holy War" proclaimed by Mohammedans against Christians was just as truly "made in Germany" as the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk, that Germany was at least morally responsible in great part for the massacres of Armenians and Greeks. If there was lacking any link in the chain of evidence

required to prove these assertions, it has been supplied by our own Ambassador to Turkey, Henry Morgenthau, in his graphic and convincing book. Mr. Morgenthau was at Constantinople from 1913 to 1916, and saw, as if behind the scenes, the whole culmination of the German plots in which Wangenheim, the German Ambassador, and Talaat and Enver, the Turkish Ex-Vizier and Minister of War, figured as the chief actors. Mr. Morgenthau's account of what he saw and heard at Constantinople is a complete revelation of Germany's designs and instigations at that Capital, both before and after Turkey's entrance into the war.

*George Westinghouse: His Life and Achievements*, by Francis E. Leupp. Boston: Little, Brown & Company. U. S. \$3.

One of the real "captains of industry" was lost to America when George Westinghouse died. Known to two generations as the inventor of the air brake and the automatic railway signal, and as one of the pioneers in developing the use of electricity, Mr. Westinghouse has had until now no adequate biography. This is not because of any lack of dramatic incidents in his career, for the story of his life is quite as romantic and thrilling as that of any of his contemporaries. In the present authorized biography Mr. Leupp shows how Westinghouse encountered tremendous opposition while introducing into this country machinery making possible the transmission of electric power over long distances. One of the remarkable phases of Mr. Westinghouse's career was the series of incidents that led to his becoming the head of a corporation employing 50,000 persons. Few American inventors have ever achieved such a position as that, nor have many of them been through the financial troubles to which Mr. Westinghouse was subjected in his later years.

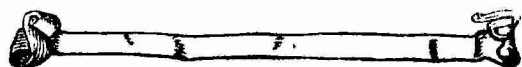
*Thomas Jefferson*, by David Saville Muzzey. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. U. S. \$1.50.

It is hardly to be supposed that at this date anything new can be said in a life of Thomas Jefferson. Old things, however, can be told in a new way, and the story of the public man of one generation may be retold with a new interpretation for the benefit of succeeding generations. This is what Dr. Muzzey has done in his new volume in the series of "Figures of American History." Long familiarity with American political history with its shifting perspective, has given Dr. Muzzey an excellent background for this scholarly and useful work.

*My Chinese Days*, by Gulielma F. Alsop. Boston: Little, Brown & Company. U. S. \$2.

Sketches of Chinese life by an American woman physician who practised four years in China. The author went to out-of-the-way parts of the country and thus caught many glimpses of the life of the common people that would never have been revealed to a casual visitor in the centers of population.

(Note: The foregoing are from the American "Review of Reviews."—Ed.)



# *The* LATEST BOOKS

籍書世益種各到新

SOUTH CHINA CHRISTIAN BOOK CO.

MISSIONS BUILDING, CANTON, CHINA

館書圖教督基國中南州廣

*Begin the year right*

*Look into your*

*Office Stationery*

*Bills*

*and then consult*

*Our Prices*

*Office Stationery*

*Book Binding*

*Loose Leaf Ledgers*

*Engraving*

*Files & Systems*

*Edward Evans & Sons, Ltd.*

*30 N. Szechuen Road*

## In the United States Court for China

All notices, judgments, orders and other proceedings appearing in this department of MILLARD'S REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

WILLIAM A. CHAPMAN,  
Acting Clerk.

*Recent Filings:*

December 27, 1918; Cause No. 701; Judah I. Ezra  
v. W. L. Merriman; plaintiff's  
offer to dismiss action.

- December 30, " Cause No. 699; In re Last Will and Testament of John A. Bell, deceased; affidavits of publication.
- " 30, " Cause No. 704; In re Estate of Francis Stanley, deceased; affidavit of publication.
- " 30, " Cause No. 619; King Ping Kee v. American Food Manufacturing Co.; writ of execution.
- " 30, " Cause No. 701; Judah I. Ezra v. W. L. Merriman; defendant's answer.
- " 31, " Cause No. 701; Judah I. Ezra v. W. L. Merriman; stipulations (3).
- " 31, " Cause No. 725; Alexander Evans v. W. L. Merriman; petition; summons.
- January 2, 1919; Cause No. 726; Lane v. Lane; petition.
- December 30, 1918, Cause No. 705; In re Alexander Krisel; on motion to amend answer.
- " 31, " Cause No. 702; Concoff v. Concoff.
- " 31, " Cause No. 705; In re Krisel; final hearing.
- Judgments and Orders:*
- December 27, 1918; Cause No. 705; In re Alexander Krisel; granting respondent's application to amend answer.
- " 27, " Cause No. 610; In re Estate of John D. Aberly, deceased; authorizing payment of claims.
- January 3, 1919; Cause No. 702; Concoff v. Concoff; decree.
- Assignments for Hearing:*
- January 13, 1919; Cause No. 661; A. Tapelisky et al. v. Manchurian-American Trading Corporation.

**EXTRADITION ACCOMPLISHED**

J. J. Smiddy, United States Marshal for Hawaii, arrived on the *Nanking* December 30 with a prisoner whose extradition had been requested by Acting District Attorney Rose for trial in the United States Court for China under sec. 1014 of the U. S. Rev. States, reading as follows:

"For any crime or offense against the United States, the offender may, by any justice or judge of the United States, or by any commissioner of a circuit court to take bail, or by any chancellor, judge of a supreme or superior court, chief or first judge of common pleas, mayor of a city, justice of the peace, or other magistrate, of any State where he may be found, and agreeably to the usual mode of process against offenders in such State, and at the expense of the United States, be arrested and imprisoned, or bailed, as the case may be, for trial before such court of the United States as by law has cognizance of the offense. Copies of the process shall be returned as speedily as may be into the clerk's office of such court, together with the recognizances of the witnesses for their appearance to testify in the case."

Numerous attempts had been made previously to secure extradition from American jurisdictions but none were successful and there were some who claimed that prisoners could not be extradited to an extraterritorial jurisdiction. Great credit is due Acting District Attorney Rose for pursuing the matter assiduously and establishing a precedent which should make it much easier to apprehend and punish a certain class of criminal fugitives from China.

## In the United States Court for China

In re Estate of  
JOHN KAVANAUGH,  
Deceased.

Cause No. 715  
Estate No. 271  
NOTICE TO CREDITORS

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the above named decedent's estate; that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before June 28, 1919, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

HOWARD UPTON,

Administrator,

13 Kiukiang Road,

Shanghai, China.

December 28, 1918.

## In the United States Court for China

In re Estate of

MARTIN LUTHER TINDER,  
Deceased.

Cause No. 696.

Estate No. 262

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

NOTICE is hereby given, to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the above named decedent's estate; that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before June 14, 1919, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

Dr. ALBERT S. TENNEY,

Administrator,

Kiukiang, China.

December 14, 1918.